

COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION THEORY OF COMPACT METRIC SPACES

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§0. INTRODUCTION

The cohomological dimension theory has connections with many different areas of mathematics: dimension theory, topology of manifolds, group theory, functional rings and others. It was founded by P.S. Alexandroff in late 20's. Many famous topologists have contributed to the theory. Among them are Hopf, Pontryagin, Bockstein, Borsuk, Dyer, Boltyanskij, Kodama, Kuzminov, Sitnikov.

There are only few introductory and survey texts on the theory. The book by Alexandroff 'Introduction to homological dimension theory and general combinatorial topology' [A1] is written in old fashion language and hardly readable. There are surveys by Kodama (Appendix in [Na]) and by Kuzminov [Ku]. The first part of Kuzminov paper is devoted to compact metric spaces and is an excellent reading. We don't consider noncompact spaces in this paper, since the cohomological dimension of noncompact spaces behaves differently and is not completely developed. A very special case of the cohomological dimension theory is the case of integer coefficients. An excellent survey on this case was written by Walsh [WA] where a detailed proof of the Edwards resolution theorem first was published. In 1988, twenty years after Kuzminov's survey I wrote a sequel to that

Typeset by $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -TEX

[Dr1]. Since then ten years passed, new results appeared and a new understanding of the old results ripened. So time came for an update survey. A new compressed survey was given by Dydak [Dy3] where the main applications of the cohomological dimensions are discussed. Here we present a detailed introductory survey of the theory.

This survey and Dydak's have the same origin. They appeared as the notes to our joint book that we planned to write [D-D-W]. We still have a hope that someday we will accomplish that.

In this paper we assume that the reader is familiar with basic elements of the homotopy theory, with homology and cohomology theories, including the Čech cohomology, the Steenrod homology and extraordinary (co)homologies. Some knowledge in the dimension theory and the theory of absolute neighborhood retracts will be useful. Also we don't discuss here any applications of the cohomological dimension theory even to the dimension theory. Interested reader can find a discussion of some applications in [Dy3].

I am thankful to Topology Atlas for inviting me to write this survey. I am also thankful to NSF, DMS-9971709, for the support.

§1. GENERAL PROPERTIES OF THE COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION

We define *the cohomological dimension* with respect to an abelian group G of a topological space X as the largest number n such that there exists a closed subset $A \subset X$ with $\check{H}^n(X, A; G) \neq 0$. We denote it by $\dim_G X = n$. If there is no such number we set $\dim_G X = \infty$. This definition is good for any space. We restrict ourselves by compact metric spaces (we call them compacta). Actually everywhere in this paper one can replace compact spaces by σ -compact i.e. countable unions of compacta.

1.1 Theorem. *For any compactum X and an abelian group G the following conditions are equivalent*

- (1) $\dim_G X \leq n$
- (2) $\check{H}^{n+1}(X, A; G) = 0$ for all closed $A \subset X$;
- (3) $H_c^{n+1}(U; G) = 0$ for all open $U \subset X$;
- (4) for every closed subset $A \subset X$ the inclusion homomorphism $\check{H}^n(X; G) \rightarrow \check{H}^n(A; G)$ is an epimorphism;
- (5) $K(G, n)$ is an absolute extensor for X , $K(G, n) \in AE(X)$, i.e. every continuous map $f : A \rightarrow K(G, n)$ of a closed subset $A \subset X$ has a continuous extension over X .

Proof. The implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) follows from the definition.

The condition (3) equals (2) by virtue of the equality $\check{H}^k(X, A; G) = H_c^k(X \setminus A; G)$. The implication (2) \Rightarrow (4) follows from the long exact sequence of the pair (X, A) .

The conditions (4) and (5) are equivalent since (5) is (4) formulated in homotopy language.

To show (5) \Rightarrow (1) first we prove that (5) $=$ (5) _{n} implies (5) _{k} for all $k \geq n$. We consider a Serre fibration $p : E \rightarrow K(G, n+1)$ where E is contractible, $K(G, n+1)$ is a simplicial complex representing the Eilenberg-MacLane space. Then the homotopy fiber of p is $K(G, n)$. Then $p^{-1}(\Delta) \in AE(X)$ for any simplex Δ (see Chp 1). Then $p^{-1}(\Delta) \in AE(A)$

for any closed $A \subset X$. Then any map $g : A \rightarrow K(G, n)$ there is a homotopy lift $\bar{g} : A \rightarrow E$. Since E is contractible, the map \bar{g} and, hence, g is homotopically trivial. Therefore g is extendible over X . Thus, we proved that $(5)_n$ implies $(5)_{n+1}$. By induction we can prove all $(5)_k$ for $k \geq n$. If $K(G, k) \in AE(X)$, then $K(G, k) \in AE(X/A)$ for any closed subset $A \subset X$. Let $k > n$. Then any map $f : X/A \rightarrow K(G, k)$ can be lifted to a map $\bar{f} : X/A \rightarrow E$. Since \bar{f} is null homotopic, the map f is null homotopic. Since f is arbitrary, we have $\check{H}^k(X/A; G) = 0$. Since we have that for all $k > n$, $\dim_G X < n + 1$ and (1) is proven. \square

The property (5) automatically implies:

1.2 Corollary. *For every closed subset $A \subset X$ there is the inequality; $\dim_G A \leq \dim_G X$ for any G*

1.3. Examples.

- (1) $\dim_G X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq \dim X$ for any abelian group G and compact space X ;
- (2) $\dim_G X = 0$ if and only if $\dim X = 0$ for any (nontrivial) G ;
- (3) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = 1$ if and only if $\dim X = 1$.
- (4) $\dim_G K = n$ for every n -dimensional polyhedron K and any $G \neq 0$.

Proof. (1) The first inequality follows from the Universal Coefficient Formula. The second inequality can be rewritten as an implication $S^n \in AE(X) \Rightarrow K(\mathbf{Z}, n) \in AE(X)$ which follows from the fact that S^n is an n -skeleton of $K(\mathbf{Z}, n)$ and the standard homotopy theory.

(2) The space $K(G, 0)$ contains S^0 as a retract.

(3) $S^1 \in K(\mathbf{Z}, 1)$.

(4) By (1) $\dim_G K \leq n$. Since K contains an open set U homeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^n , $H_c^n(U; G) = G \neq 0$ and Theorem 1.1 implies the inequality $\dim_G K \geq n$. \square

1.4. Alexandroff Theorem. *For finite dimensional compacta there is the equality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = \dim X$.*

Proof. In view of 1.3(1) it suffices to show that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \geq \dim X$. Assume the contrary: $\dim X = n$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq n - 1$. Take an Eilenberg-MacLane complex $K = K(\mathbf{Z}, n - 1)$ such that its n -dimensional skeleton $K^{(n)}$ is an $n - 1$ -sphere S^{n-1} . Show that $S^{n-1} \in AE(X)$. Take a continuous map $f : A \rightarrow S^{n-1} = K^{(n)}$ of a closed subset $A \subset X$. By Theorem 1.1 there is a continuous extension $\bar{f} : X \rightarrow K$. Since the dimension of X is $\leq n$, by the Cellular Approximation theorem there is a homotopy $H_t : X \rightarrow K$ such that 1) $H_0 = \bar{f}$, 2) $H_1(X) \subset K^{(n)}$ and 3) $(H_t)|_A = f$ for all $t \in [0, 1]$. Hence, $H_1 : X \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ is an extension of f . Thus, $S^{n-1} \in AE(X)$ and hence, $\dim X \leq n - 1$. Contradiction. \square

1.5. Countable Union Theorem. *Suppose $X = \cup X_i$ and each X_i is a compactum. Then $\dim_G X = \sup\{\dim_G X_i\}$.*

Proof. If the family $\{\dim_G X_i\}$ is bounded, then the formula holds by the trivial reason. Now, we show that if all $\dim_G X_i \leq n$, then $\dim_G X \leq n$. We show that $K(G, n) \in AE(X)$. Although X is not compact, this condition implies the inequality $\dim_G X \leq n$.

Let $f : A \rightarrow K(G, n)$ be a continuous map of a closed subset $A \subset X$. We define a nested increasing sequence of open in X sets $U_1 \subset Cl(U_1) \subset U_2 \subset Cl(U_2) \dots$ and a sequence of maps $f_i : Cl(U_i) \rightarrow K(G, n)$ such that 1) $X = \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} U_i$, 2) $A \subset U_1$ and $(f_1)|_A = f$, 3) $(f_{i+1})|_{U_i} = f_i$ for all i . Then such a sequence defines a continuous map $\cup_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i : X \rightarrow K(G, n)$ which is an extension of f .

Do it by induction on i . Extend the map f over an open neighborhood $V \supset A$ to a map $f'_1 : V \rightarrow K(G, n)$. Take an open set U_1 such that $A \subset U_1 \subset Cl(U_1) \subset V$ and define $f_1 = (f'_1)|_{Cl(U_1)}$. To define U_{k+1} and f_{k+1} we extend a map f_k restricted on $Cl(U_k) \cap X_k$ over a space X_k to a map $g_k : X_k \rightarrow K(G, n)$. Then the union of f_k and g_k defines a continuous map $q_k : Cl(U_k) \cup X_k \rightarrow K(G, n)$. Extend that map over a neighborhood V_{k+1} to a map f'_{k+1} and define $U_{k+1} \supset Cl(U_k) \cup X_k$ such that its closure lies in V_{k+1} . Define f_{k+1} as the restriction of f'_{k+1} onto U_{k+1} . \square

1.6. Theorem. *Let $G = \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} G_i$ and $\dim_{G_i} X \leq n$. Then $\dim_G X \leq n$*

Proof. The formula $\text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} H_c^n(U; G) = H_c^n(U; \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} G_i)$ implies the proof. \square

1.7. Corollary. *If $G = \oplus G_s$, then for every compactum X the following formula holds $\dim_G X = \sup\{\dim_{G_s} X\}$.*

Proof. Since $H_c^n(U; G_s \oplus G') = H_c^n(U; G_s) \oplus H_c^n(U; G')$, the inequality $\dim_G X \geq \dim_{G_s} X$ holds. Hence, $\dim_G X \geq \sup\{\dim_{G_s} X\}$. The opposite inequality follows from Theorem 1.6 applied to $G = \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} (\oplus_{s=1}^i G_s)$ and the fact that

$$\sup_i \{\dim_{(\oplus_{s=1}^i G_s)} X\} = \sup_s \{\dim_{G_s} X\}$$

imply the proof. \square

DEFINITION. A compactum X has an r -dimensional obstruction at its point x with respect to a coefficient group G if there is a neighborhood U of x such that for every smaller neighborhood V of x the image of the inclusion homomorphism $i_{V,U} : H_c^r(V; G) \rightarrow H_c^r(U; G)$ is nonzero.

1.8. Theorem. *Let X be a compact with $\dim_G X = r$ then X contains a compact subset Y of $\dim_G Y = r$ such that at every point $x \in Y$ the compact X has an r -dimensional obstruction with respect to G .*

Proof. Let W be an open subset of X with $H_c^r(W; G) \neq 0$. Because of the continuity of cohomology there is a closed in U set Z minimal with respect the property: the inclusion homomorphism $H_c^r(W; G) \rightarrow H_c^r(Z; G)$ is nonzero. Then $\dim_G Z = r$ and by the Countable Union Theorem there exists a compact subset $Y \subset Z$ with $\dim_G Y = r$. For every $x \in Y$ we take $U = W$. Let $V \subset U$ be a neighborhood of x . Consider the diagram generated by exact sequence of pairs $(U, U \setminus V)$ and $(Y, Y \setminus V)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} H_c^r(V; G) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_c^r(U; G) & \longrightarrow & \dots & & \\ & & \downarrow i_{V,U} & & & & \\ & & \downarrow j_{V, V \cap Y} & & \downarrow j_{U, Y} & & \\ H_c^r(V \cap Y; G) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_c^r(Y; G) & \longrightarrow & H_c^r(Y \setminus V; G) & & \\ & & \downarrow i_{V \cap Y, Y} & & \downarrow j_{Y, Y \setminus V} & & \end{array}$$

Let $\alpha \in H_c^r(U; G)$ such that $j_{U,Y}(\alpha) \neq 0$. Since Y is minimal, $j_{Y,Y \setminus V}(j_{U,Y}(\alpha)) = 0$. The exactness of the bottom row implies that there is $\beta \in H_c^r(Y \cap V; G)$ such that $i_{Y \cap V, Y}(\beta) = j_{U,Y}(\alpha)$. Since $\dim_G V \leq r$, the homomorphism $j_{V, Y \cap V}$ is an epimorphism and hence there is $\gamma \in H_c^r(V; G)$ with $j_{V, Y \cap V}(\gamma) = \beta$. Therefore $j_{U,Y}i_{V,U}(\gamma) \neq 0$ and hence $i_{V,U}(\gamma) \neq 0$. \square

DEFINITION. A compactum X is called *dimensionally full-valued* if $\dim_G X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ for all abelian groups G . It is clear that every n -dimensional manifold or n -dimensional polyhedron is dimensionally full-valued. The following are examples of dimensionally nonfull-valued compacta.

1.9. Example (Pontryagin surfaces). *There are 2-dimensional compacta Π_p indexed by prime numbers having the following cohomological dimensions: $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} \Pi_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} \Pi_p = 1$ for prime $q \neq p$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \Pi_p = 2$.*

Proof. Denote by M_p the mapping cylinder of p -to-one covering map of the circle to itself $f_p : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$. Denote by ∂M_p the domain of the map f_p . We construct Π_p as the limit space of an inverse sequence of polyhedra $\{L_k; q_k^{k+1}\}$ where L_1 is a 2-dimensional sphere and every L_{k+1} is obtained from L_k and a triangulation τ_k on L_k by replacing all 2-simplexes Δ in L_k by M_p identifying the boundary of simplex $\partial\Delta$ with ∂M_p . A bonding map q_k^{k+1} is defined by collapsing the image $\text{Im}(f_p) = S^1 \subset M_p$ to a point for all M_p participating in the construction of L_{k+1} . We note that M_p with $\text{Im}(f_p)$ collapsed to a point is homeomorphic to a 2-simplex Δ . Denote by $\xi : M_p \rightarrow \Delta$ the corresponding quotient map. In the above construction we chose triangulations τ_k such that preimages $(q_k^\infty)^{-1}(\Delta)$ of 2-dimensional simplexes form a basis of topology on Π_p .

We note that

- (1) $H^2(M_p, \partial M_p; \mathbf{Q}) = H^2(M_p, \partial M_p; \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$,
- (2) $\xi^* : H^2(\Delta, \partial\Delta; \mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^2(M_p, \partial M_p; \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is an isomorphism.

To observe (1),(2) we suggest to use the simplicial homology with coefficients \mathbf{Q} , \mathbf{Z}_q and \mathbf{Z}_p . The cohomological results follow from the Universal Coefficient Theorem.

By the property (1), $H_c^2((q_k^{k+1})^{-1}(\text{Int } \Delta); F) = 0$ for any 2-simplex Δ in L_k and for $F = \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{Z}_q, q \neq p$. By the Mayer-Vietoris sequence we can get the equality

$$H_c^2((q_k^{k+1})^{-1}(\text{Int } A); F) = 0$$

for any subcomplex A in L_k for the same coefficients. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} H_c^2((q_k^\infty)^{-1}(\text{Int } A); F) &= \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} H_c^2((q_i^{i+1})^{-1}(q_k^i)^{-1}(\text{Int } A); F) \\ &= \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} H_c^2((q_i^{i+1})^{-1}(\text{Int}(q_k^i(A))); F) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

for any subcomplex $A \subset L_k$. Since every open set $U \subset \Pi_p$ can be presented as an increasing union of sets of the type $(q_k^\infty)^{-1}(\text{Int } A)$, the formula $H_c^*(\text{lim}_{\rightarrow} U_j; F) = \text{Lim}_{\rightarrow} H_c^*(U_j; F)$ implies that $H_c^2(U; F) = 0$ for every open set U and $F = \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{Z}_q$. Hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} \Pi_p \leq 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} \Pi_p \leq 1$. The equality holds since Π_p is not 0-dimensional.

Similarly the Mayer-Vietoris sequence implies that

$$(q_k^{k+1})^* : H^2(L_k; \mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^2(L_{k+1}; \mathbf{Z}_p)$$

is an isomorphism for all k . Hence, $\check{H}^2(\Pi_p; \mathbf{Z}_p) \neq 0$ and, hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \Pi_p = 2$. \square

According to the following theorem a Pontryagin compactum Π_p cannot be imbedded in \mathbf{R}^3 .

1.10. Theorem. *Every $n - 1$ -dimensional compact subset X of the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n is dimensionally full-valued.*

Proof. By Alexandroff Theorem $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = n - 1$. According to Theorem 1.8 there is a point $x \in X$ having $n - 1$ -dimensional obstruction in X with respect to \mathbf{Z} . Consider a small ball U in \mathbf{R}^n centered at x . Then $H_c^{n-1}(X \cap U; \mathbf{Z}) \neq 0$. By the Alexander duality $H_0(U \setminus X; \mathbf{Z}) \neq 0$. Since the singular 0-dimensional homology is always a free group, it follows that the group $H_c^{n-1}(X \cap U; \mathbf{Z})$ is free abelian and nontrivial. The Universal coefficient formula completes the proof. \square

A family of subsets \mathcal{U} of a given set X we call *multiplicative* if $U, V \in \mathcal{U}$ implies $U \cap V \in \mathcal{U}$.

1.11. Proposition. *Suppose that a compactum X has a multiplicative basis \mathcal{U} having the property $H_c^k(U; G) = 0$ for all $k > n$ and for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$. Then $\dim_G X \leq n$.*

Proof. Consider a family of open sets $\mathcal{V} = \{V \subset X \mid H_c^k(V; G) = 0 \text{ for all } k > n\}$. The Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence

$$\dots \rightarrow H_c^k(U; G) \oplus H_c^k(V; G) \rightarrow H_c^k(U \cup V; G) \rightarrow H_c^{k+1}(U \cap V) \rightarrow \dots$$

implies that $U \cup V \in \mathcal{V}$ provided $U, V \in \mathcal{V}$. Since \mathcal{V} contains a basis \mathcal{U} , it follows that every open set in X is an increasing union of sets from \mathcal{V} . The continuity of the cohomology implies that every open set in X lies in \mathcal{V} . \square

1.12. Proposition. *If $\dim_G X < \infty$, then the multiplicativity of the basis \mathcal{U} in Proposition 1.11 can be omitted.*

Proof. If $\dim_G X = r > n$, then according to Theorem 1.8 there is an r -dimensional obstruction at some point x , which contradicts with the property of the basis \mathcal{U} . \square

According to Theorem 1.1 for a compactum X to be cohomologically at most n -dimensional with respect to a coefficient group G it suffices to have the property that $H_c^k(U; G) = 0$ not for all $k > n$ but just for $k = n + 1$ and for all open sets $U \subset X$. If instead of all open sets we consider only a basis \mathcal{U} , then that property is insufficient even if \mathcal{U} is multiplicative. For example, the unit cube I^n has a multiplicative basis \mathcal{U} consisting of open 'rectangles' $U = I_1 \times \dots \times I_n \subset I^n$ of diameter less than one. Since every I_j is homeomorphic to an open interval or a half interval, every U is homeomorphic to Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n or half space \mathbf{R}_+^n . In both cases $H_c^1(U; G) = 0$. Thus, $H_c^1(U; G) = 0$ for all $U \in \mathcal{U}$ but I^n is far from being 0-dimensional.

§2. BOCKSTEIN THEORY

As we have seen in §1 the cohomological dimension of a given compactum depends on coefficient group. Any abelian group can be the coefficient group of a cohomology theory and there are uncountably many of them. It turns out to be that in the case of compacta it suffices to consider only countably many groups. Solving Alexandroff's problem [A2], M.F. Bockstein found a countable family of abelian groups σ and an algorithm for computation of the cohomological dimension with respect to a given abelian group by means of cohomological dimensions with coefficients taken from σ . The Bockstein basis σ consists of the following groups: rationals \mathbf{Q} , p -cyclic groups $\mathbf{Z}_p = \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z}$, p -adic circles $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} = \mathbf{Q}_p/\mathbf{A}_p$, p -adic field factored out by p -adic integers, and p -localizations of integers $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} = \{\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbf{Q} \mid n \text{ is not divisible by } p\}$ where p runs over all primes. The set of all p -related groups in σ we denote by $\sigma_p = \{\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}\}$. Thus, $\sigma = \cup_p \sigma_p \cup \mathbf{Q}$. We note that the p -adic circle \mathbf{Z}_{p^∞} is the direct limit of groups \mathbf{Z}_{p^k} .

DEFINITION. Given an abelian group $G \neq 0$ its Bockstein family $\sigma(G) \subset \sigma$ is defined by the following rule:

- (1) $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$ if and only if $G/\text{Tor } G$ is not divisible by p ,
- (2) $\mathbf{Z}_p \in \sigma(G)$ if and only if $p - \text{Tor } G$ is not divisible by p ,
- (3) $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \in \sigma(G)$ if and only if $p - \text{Tor } G \neq 0$ is divisible by p ,
- (4) $\mathbf{Q} \in \sigma(G)$ if and only if $G/\text{Tor } G \neq 0$ is divisible by all p .

EXAMPLES:

- (1) $\sigma(\mathbf{Z}) = \{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \mid p \text{ is prime}\}$,
- (2) If $G \in \sigma$, then $\sigma(G) = \{G\}$,
- (3) $\sigma(G) = \sigma(\text{Tor } G) \cup \sigma(G/\text{Tor } G)$ for any abelian group G .

2.1. Bockstein Theorem. For any compactum X and for any abelian group G , $\dim_G X = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}$.

2.2. Lemma. For any short exact sequence of abelian groups $0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow E \rightarrow \Pi \rightarrow 0$ and for any compactum X the following inequalities hold:

- a. $\dim_E X \leq \max\{\dim_G X, \dim_\Pi X\}$,
- b. $\dim_G X \leq \max\{\dim_E X, \dim_\Pi X + 1\}$,
- c. $\dim_\Pi X \leq \max\{\dim_E X, \dim_G X - 1\}$.

Proof. a. Let $n = \max\{\dim_G X, \dim_\Pi X\}$. The epimorphism $E \rightarrow \Pi$ defines a map $K(E, n) \rightarrow K(\Pi, n)$. Turn this map into a Serre fibration p , then the exact sequence of fibration implies that the homotopy fiber of p is $K(G, n)$. By Theorem 1.1 we have $K(G, n) \in AE(X)$ and $K(\Pi, n) \in AE(X)$. Then the extension theory implies ([Dr4]) that $K(E, n) \in AE(X)$ i.e. $\dim_E X \leq n$.

b. Let $m = \max\{\dim_E X, \dim_\Pi X + 1\}$. Here we realize the monomorphism $G \rightarrow E$ by fibration $K(G, m) \rightarrow K(E, m)$. The homotopy fiber of that is $K(\Pi, m - 1)$. Then the result follows.

c. The fibration $p : K(E, n) \rightarrow K(\Pi, n)$ of a. for $n = \max\{\dim_E X + 1, \dim_G X\}$ as any other fibration defines a map $f : \Omega K(\Pi, n) = K(\Pi, n - 1) \rightarrow p^{-1}(x_0) = K(G, n)$. The Serre construction turns f into a fibration with a fiber $K(E, n - 1)$. Note that

$K(G, n) \in AE(X)$ and $K(E, n-1) \in AE(X)$. Then the extension theory implies that $K(\Pi, n-1) \in AE(X)$ i.e. $\dim_{\Pi} X \leq n-1 = \max\{\dim_E X, \dim_G X - 1\}$. \square

2.3. Proposition. *Every compactum X satisfies the equality*

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^k}} X$$

for any k and any prime p .

Proof. Induction on k . Lemma 2.2 a. applied to the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^{k+1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^k} \rightarrow 0$$

and the induction assumption establish the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^{k+1}}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$. Lemma 2.2 c. together with the induction assumption give an opposite inequality. \square

2.4. Bockstein Inequalities. *For any compactum X the following inequalities hold:*

- BI1 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$;
- BI2 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1$;
- BI3 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$;
- BI4 $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$;
- BI5 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1\}$;
- BI6 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X - 1\}$.

Proof. Since the p -adic circle can be presented as the direct limit of groups \mathbf{Z}_{p^k} , Lemma 2.2 and Theorem 1.6 imply BI1.

Lemma 2.2 b. applied to the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \rightarrow 0$ implies BI2.

Lemma 2.2 c. applied to the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow 0$ implies BI3.

Lemma 2.2 a. applied to the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \rightarrow \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \rightarrow 0$, BI1 and BI3 imply BI4.

Lemma 2.2 b applied to the above sequence gives BI5.

Lemma 2.2 c applied to the same sequence gives BI6. \square

2.5. Lemma. *Let G be an abelian group, then*

$$\dim_G X = \max\{\dim_{\text{Tor } G} X, \dim_{G/\text{Tor } G} X\}$$

for every compactum X .

Proof. Since $H^{k+1}(K(\text{Tor } G, k); \mathbf{Q}) = 0$, it follows that the Bockstein long exact sequence generated by $0 \rightarrow \text{Tor } G \rightarrow G \rightarrow G/\text{Tor } G \rightarrow 0$ is split into short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \check{H}^k(Y; \text{Tor } G) \rightarrow \check{H}^k(Y; G) \rightarrow \check{H}^k(Y; G/\text{Tor } G) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the result follows. \square

Proof of Bockstein Theorem. First we consider the case when G is a torsion group. Then $G = \text{Tor } G = \bigoplus_p p - \text{Tor } G$. By 1.7 it follows that $\dim_G X = \sup\{\dim_{p-\text{Tor } G} X\}$. Since $\sigma(\text{Tor } G) = \cup \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)$, it suffices to show that

$$\dim_{p-\text{Tor } G} X = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)\}.$$

Indeed, then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_G X &= \sup_p \{\dim_{p-\text{Tor } G} X\} = \sup_p \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)\} = \\ &= \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \cup_p \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)\} = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}. \end{aligned}$$

If the group $p - \text{Tor } G$ is not divisible by p , then it contains \mathbf{Z}_{p^k} as a direct summand of G for some $k \geq 1$. In that case $\sigma(p - \text{Tor } G) = \{\mathbf{Z}_p\}$. By 1.7 we have

$$\dim_{p-\text{Tor } G} X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^k}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)\}.$$

Here we applied Proposition 2.3 to obtain the second equality. On the other hand, $p - \text{Tor } G$ is a direct limit of finite abelian p -groups which are direct sums of groups isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}_{p^m} for some m . Thus, by Theorem 1.6, 1.7 and Proposition 2.3,

$$\dim_{p-\text{Tor } G} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(p - \text{Tor } G)\}.$$

Now we consider the case when G is a torsion free group. By the Universal Coefficient Formula $\check{H}^{n+1}(X, A; G) \neq 0$ if and only if $\check{H}^{n+1}(X, A) \otimes G \neq 0$ which is equivalent to $\check{H}^{n+1}(X, A) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \neq 0$ for all p such that $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$. By the Universal Coefficient Formula the latter is equivalent to $\check{H}^{n+1}(X, A; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \neq 0$ for all p such that $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$. Now the result follows from Theorem 1.1.

If G is an arbitrary abelian group, then by Lemma 2.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_G X &= \max\{\dim_{\text{Tor } G} X, \dim_{G/\text{Tor } G} X\} = \\ &= \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(\text{Tor } G) \cup \sigma(G/\text{Tor } G)\} = \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}. \end{aligned}$$

□

DEFINITION. A compactum X is *p-regular* if all its p -dimensions agree and coincide with the rational dimension:

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X.$$

Otherwise we call a compactum X *p-singular*.

2.6. Lemma. *A compact X is p -regular if and only if $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X$.*

Proof. Bockstein inequalities BI1 and BI3 imply that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X.$$

The inequalities BI4 and BI6 imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$. \square

The following theorem we call the Bockstein Alternative (BA).

2.7. Theorem. *For any compactum X there is an alternative: either*

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$$

or

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1.$$

Proof. It is clear that BA holds when X is p -regular. Consider p -singular X and assume that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \neq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$. Then by BI4, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$. Then BI5 implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1$. Since X is p -singular and in the view of BI1, BI3, Lemma 2.6 implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1$. \square

REMARK. In the case of p -singular X ,

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1\}.$$

DEFINITION. p -deficiency $\epsilon_X(p)$ of a compactum X is the difference $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X - \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X$. The inequalities BI1, BI2 imply that $\epsilon_X(p) \in \{0, 1\}$.

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of all prime numbers. For every compactum X by $\mathcal{S}_X \subset \mathcal{P}$ we denote the set of p for which X is p -singular and by $\mathcal{D}_X \subset \mathcal{P}$ the set of all P for which X is p -deficient. It is clear that $\mathcal{D}_X \subset \mathcal{S}_X$. Then the deficiency function $\epsilon_X(\cdot)$ is just the characteristic function of the set \mathcal{D}_X . Additionally we introduce the field dimensional function $d_X : \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ by the formulas: $d_X(p) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$ and $d_X(0) = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$.

2.8. Lemma. *The family $(\mathcal{S}_X, \mathcal{D}_X; d_X)$ consisting of the pair of the singularity set and the deficiency set $\mathcal{D}_X \subset \mathcal{S}_X \subset \mathcal{P}$ together with the field dimensional function d_X completely determine cohomological dimensions of a given compactum X . Moreover for the groups from the basis σ there are formulas:*

- (1) $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = d_X(0)$,
- (2) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = d_X(p)$,
- (3) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = d_X(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}_X}(p)$ and
- (4) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = (\max\{d_X(0), d_X(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}_X}(p) + 1\})\chi_{\mathcal{S}}(p) + d_X(0)\chi_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}}(p)$

where χ_A denotes the characteristic function of a set A .

Proof. In view of Bockstein Theorem it is sufficient to prove the formulas. The first formula is obvious. If $p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, then X is p -regular and the formula (2) holds. If $p \in \mathcal{S}$, then by BI5

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1\}$$

and

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \geq \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1\}$$

by BI4, BI1, BI3 and Lemma 2.6. \square

2.9. Lemma. *For every compactum X there is an additive group of a field $F \in \sigma$ such that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq \dim_F X + 1$.*

Proof. By the Bockstein Theorem (2.1), $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$ for some p . By the Bockstein Alternative (Theorem 2.7), either $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$ or $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1$. In the first case we take $F = \mathbf{Q}$, in the second case $F = \mathbf{Z}_p$. The inequality BI1 completes the proof in the second case. \square

2.10. Example. *A Pontryagin surface Π_p has the following cohomological dimensions with respect to Bockstein groups $G \in \sigma$:*

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} \Pi_p &= \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} \Pi_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} \Pi_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}} \Pi_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}} \Pi_p = 1 \text{ for } q \neq p \text{ and} \\ \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} \Pi_p &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} \Pi_p = 2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. First we note that a compactum Π_p is q -regular for $q \neq p$. Since it is 2-dimensional, by the Bockstein theorem, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} \Pi_p = 2$. By BA we have,

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} \Pi_p = 1. \quad \square$$

§3. COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION OF CARTESIAN PRODUCT

Theorem 1.5 allows to compute easily the cohomological dimension of the union of two compacta: $\dim_G X \cup Y = \max\{\dim_G X, \dim_G Y\}$. Unfortunately there is no easy way to compute the cohomological dimension of the product of two compacta. The natural formula $\dim_G(X \times Y) = \dim_G X + \dim_G Y$ can be violated in both directions.

3.1. Proposition. *Let X and Y be compacta and G an abelian group. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\dim_G(X \times Y) \leq n$,
- (2) $H_c^k(U \times V; G) = 0$ for all $k > n$ and all open subsets U of X and V of Y ,
- (3) $\check{H}^k((X/A) \wedge (Y/B); G) = 0$ for all $k > n$ and all closed subsets A of X and B of Y .

Proof.

(1) \Rightarrow (2). It follows from Theorem 1.1.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). Note that the family $\mathcal{U} = \{U \times V \mid U \text{ is open in } X, V \text{ is open in } Y\}$ forms a multiplicative basis in $X \times Y$. Now Proposition 1.11 implies the proof.

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3). Denote $A = X \setminus U$ and $B = Y \setminus V$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} H_c^k(U \times V; G) &= \check{H}^k(X \times Y, X \times Y \setminus U \times V; G) = \check{H}^k(X \times Y, X \times B \cup A \times Y; G) \\ &= \check{H}^k(X \times Y / X \times B \cup A \times Y; G) = \check{H}^k((X/A) \wedge (Y/B); G) \end{aligned}$$

and the result follows. \square

3.2. Proposition. *Let X and Y be compacta and let $G \neq 0$ be an abelian group.*

- (1) *If $k \geq \dim_G Y$ is a number such that $\dim_{H_c^{k-i}(V; G)} X \leq i$ for all $i \geq 0$ and all open subsets V of Y , then $\dim_G(X \times Y) \leq k$,*
- (2) *If $\dim_{H_c^n(V; G)} X \geq m$, then $\dim_G(X \times Y) \geq n + m$.*

Proof. (1). Since $\dim_{H_c^{k-i}(V; G)} X \leq i$, we have, $H_c^{i+l}(U; H_c^{k-i}(V; G)) = 0$ for any $l > 0$ and any open subset $U \subset X$ for all $i \geq 0$. By the Kunneth formula we have,

$$\begin{aligned} H_c^{k+l}(U \times V; G) &= \bigoplus_{j=0}^{k+l} H_c^j(U; H_c^{k+l-j}(V; G)) = \\ &= \bigoplus_{j=0}^{l-1} H_c^j(U; H_c^{k+l-j}(V; G)) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=0}^k H_c^{i+l}(U; H_c^{k-i}(V; G)) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The first sum is zero by the assumption $k \geq \dim_G Y$ and the second part is zero by the above formula. Proposition 1.11 completes the proof.

(2). Since $\dim_{H_c^n(V; G)} X \geq m$, by virtue of Theorem 1.1 there exists an open subset $U \subset X$ such that $H_c^m(U; H_c^n(V; G)) \neq 0$. By the Kunneth formula we have

$$H_c^{n+m}(U \times V; G) \neq 0.$$

Hence, $\dim_G(X \times Y) \geq n + m$. \square

3.3. Proposition. *For an additive group of a field F the formula*

$$\dim_F(X \times Y) = \dim_F X + \dim_F Y$$

holds for all compacta.

Proof. Let $\dim_F X = m$ and $\dim_F Y = n$. Note that $\dim_{H_c^{n+m-i}(V; F)} X = 0$ if $i < m$ and $\dim_{H_c^{n+m-i}(V; F)} X = \dim_{\oplus F} X \leq \dim_F X = m$ if $i \geq m$. In both cases $\dim_{H_c^{n+m-i}(V; F)} X \leq i$ and by Proposition 3.2 (1) it follows $\dim_F(X \times Y) \leq n + m$. Let V be an open subset of Y with $H_c^n(V; F) \neq 0$. Then $H_c^n(V; F) = \oplus F \neq 0$. Then $\dim_{H_c^n(V; F)} X \geq m$ and by Proposition 3.2 (2) we have $\dim_F(X \times Y) \geq n + m$. Therefore $\dim_F(X \times Y) = \dim_F X + \dim_F Y$. \square

3.4. Proposition. *Suppose X and Y are compacta and G is an abelian group.*

- (1) $\dim_G(X \times Y) \leq \dim_G X + \dim_G Y$ *if G is torsion free,*
- (2) $\dim_G(X \times Y) \leq \dim_G X + \dim_G Y + 1$ *in general case.*

Proof. (1). Let $\dim_G X = m$ and $\dim_G Y = n$. Since G is torsion free, $H_c^l(V; G) = H_c^l(V) \otimes G$ by virtue of the Universal Coefficient Formula. We note that if $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(H \otimes G)$, then $H \otimes G$ is not divisible by p and, hence, G is not divisible by p , therefore, $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{H_c^l(V; G)} X &= \dim_{H_c^l(V) \otimes G} X = \sup\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \mid \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(H_c^l(V) \otimes G)\} \\ &\leq \sup\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \mid \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)\} = \dim_G X = m. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\dim_{H_c^{n+m-i}(V; G)} X \leq i$ for all $i \geq 0$. Then by Proposition 2.2 (1), $\dim_G(X \times Y) \leq n + m$.

(2). First, we prove the inequality for the p -adic circle $G = \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}$. We note that $\sigma(H \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = \{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}\}$ or \emptyset and $\sigma(H * \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \subset \{\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}\}$. Then it follows that

$$\dim_{H_c^l(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1 = m + 1.$$

Therefore $\dim_{H_c^{n+m-i}(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})} X \leq i + 1$ for all $i \geq 0$ and hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \leq n + m + 1$. Now we have proven the inequality (2) for all groups from Bockstein basis (additionally to an above see also Proposition 3.3, Proposition 3.4 (1)). If G is an arbitrary group, then by the Bockstein Theorem, $\dim_G(X \times Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sup\{\dim_H(X \times Y) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} \\ &\leq \sup\{\dim_H X + \dim_H Y + 1 \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} \\ &\leq \sup\{\dim_H X \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} + \sup\{\dim_H Y \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} + 1 \\ &= \dim_G X + \dim_G Y + 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

3.5. Proposition. *Suppose that compactum X is not p -deficient, then*

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y$$

for every compactum Y .

Proof. Denote $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = m$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y = n$. Since X is not p -deficient, we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = m$. According to Bockstein inequalities BI1, BI2 there are two possibilities for $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y$: a) to be equal n and b) to be equal $n - 1$. In the case of a) we can find an open set $V \subset Y$ with $H_c^n(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$. Since $H_c^n(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})$ is p -torsion group, $\sigma(H_c^n(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})) \subset \{\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}\}$. By the Bockstein Theorem and BI1, $\dim_{H_c^n(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})} X = m$. Proposition 3.2 (2) implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \geq n + m$. The inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \leq n + m$ follows from Proposition 3.3 and BI1. In the case of b) one can show that $\dim_{H_c^{m+n-i-1}(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})} X \leq i$ for all $i \geq 0$ and every open subset $V \subset Y$. For $i < m$ it is due to an obvious reason: $H_c^{m+n-i-1}(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = 0$. For $i \geq m$ the inequality holds because of the inclusion $\sigma(H_c^{m+n-i-1}(V; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})) \subset \{\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}\}$ and the equality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = m$. Then Proposition 3.2 (1) implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \leq n + m - 1$. The opposite inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \geq n + m - 1$ follows from Proposition 3.3 and BI2. □

3.6. Theorem. *Suppose that a compactum X is p -regular for some prime p , then*

$$\dim_G(X \times Y) = \dim_G X + \dim_G Y$$

for all $G \in \sigma_p = \{\mathbf{Z}_p, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}\}$ and any other compactum Y

Proof. Obviously theorem is true for $G = \mathbf{Z}_p$.

Since p -regularity does not admit p -deficiency, the case $G = \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}$ follows from Proposition 3.5 .

In the case of $G = \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$ we denote by $n = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y$ and $m = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$. Let V be an open subset of Y such that $A = H_c^n(V; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \neq 0$. If A is not a torsion group, then by the Bockstein Theorem $\dim_A X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}} X$. By BI4 we have $\dim_A X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = m$. Proposition 3.2 (2) implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y$. In the other direction the inequality follows by Proposition 3.4 (1). If A is a torsion group, then A is a p -torsion group, since $A = H_c^n(V) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$ by the Universal Coefficient Formula. Therefore $\dim_A X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = m$ and the result follows. \square

3.7. Corollary. *Suppose X is a dimensionally full-valued compactum. Then*

$$\dim_G(X \times Y) = \dim_G X + \dim_G Y$$

for any group G .

Proof. A compactum X is p -regular for all p . Hence $\dim_G X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ for any group G . Theorem 3.6 and Proposition 3.3 imply that the above formula holds for all $G \in \sigma$. If G is an arbitrary abelian group, the Bockstein Theorem states that $\dim_G(X \times Y) = \sup\{\dim_H(X \times Y) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} = \sup\{\dim_H X + \dim_H Y \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} = \dim_G X + \sup\{\dim_H Y \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} = \dim_G X + \dim_G Y$. \square

3.8. Corollary.

- (1) *The product of two p -regular compacta is p -regular*
- (2) *The product of p -regular and p -singular compacta is p -singular*

EXAMPLE. Let $p \neq q$, then $\dim(\Pi_p \times \Pi_q) = 3$ for different Pontryagin surfaces. Indeed, by theorems of Alexandroff and Bockstein,

$$\dim(\Pi_p \times \Pi_q) = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}}(\Pi_p \times \Pi_q) \mid r \in \mathcal{P}\}.$$

Since for every $r \in \mathcal{P}$ one of the factors Π_p or Π_q is r -regular, by Theorem 3.6,

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}}(\Pi_p \times \Pi_q) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}} \Pi_p + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}} \Pi_q.$$

Then $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}}(\Pi_p \times \Pi_q) = 3$ if $r = p$ or $r = q$ and it equals 2 if $r \neq p$ and $r \neq q$.

3.9. Lemma. *The deficiency set of the product is the union of deficiency sets of factors: $\mathcal{D}_{X \times Y} = \mathcal{D}_X \cup \mathcal{D}_Y$.*

Proof. By Propositions 3.3 and 3.5 the product $X \times Y$ cannot be p -deficient if both factors are not p -deficient. This implies the inclusion $\mathcal{D}_{X \times Y} \subset \mathcal{D}_X \cup \mathcal{D}_Y$.

If $p \in \mathcal{D}_X \setminus \mathcal{D}_Y$, the p -deficiency of the product $X \times Y$ equals one by Propositions 3.3 and 3.5, and hence $p \in \mathcal{D}_{X \times Y}$. Similarly if $p \in \mathcal{D}_Y \setminus \mathcal{D}_X$. If $p \in \mathcal{D}_X \cap \mathcal{D}_Y$, then by Proposition 3.4, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y + 1 = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X - 1 + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y - 1 + 1 = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(X \times Y) - 1$. Then BI2 implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(X \times Y) - 1$. It means that $p \in \mathcal{D}_{X \times Y}$ in that case too. Thus, $\mathcal{D}_{X \times Y} \supset \mathcal{D}_X \cup \mathcal{D}_Y$. \square

3.10. Corollary. *The p -deficiency of the product of two compacta can be computed by the following formula: $\epsilon_{X \times Y}(p) = \epsilon_X(p) + \epsilon_Y(p) - \epsilon_X(p)\epsilon_Y(p)$.*

Proof. The formula follows from the union formula for characteristic functions $\chi_{A \cup B} = 1 - (1 - \chi_A)(1 - \chi_B) = \chi_A + \chi_B - \chi_A \chi_B$, Lemma 3.9 and the equality $\epsilon_X = \chi_{\mathcal{D}_X}$. \square

3.11. Lemma. *The inequality*

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y + 1$$

holds for all p and all p -singular compacta X and Y .

Proof. Let $k = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X < \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$ and $l = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y < \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y$. Consider a group $G = H_c^{l+1}(V; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = H_c^{l+1}(V) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$ for an open subset $V \subset Y$ such that $H_c^{l+1}(V) \neq 0$. Such a set V exists because of Theorem 1.1 and the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y \geq l + 1$. If the group G has p -torsion, then \mathbf{Z}_p or \mathbf{Z}_{p^∞} belongs to $\sigma(G)$. In both cases $\dim_G X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = k$. By Proposition 3.2 (2), $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq k + l + 1$. If the group G has no p -torsion, then $H_c^{l+1}(V) \otimes \mathbf{Q} \neq 0$ and hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y \geq l + 1$.

Similarly, consider a group $G' = H_c^{k+1}(U; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)})$ and derive $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \geq k + 1$ or the required inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq k + l + 1$. In the first case according to BI4 we have

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}}(X \times Y) \geq k + l + 1.$$

\square

3.12. Corollary. *The product $X \times Y$ of two p -singular compacta is p -singular.*

Proof. If one of the compacta is p -deficient, then by Lemma 3.8 the product is also p -deficient and, hence, p -singular. If both compacta are not p -deficient, then Lemma 3.11 implies $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y + 1 = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y + 1 = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(X \times Y) + 1$ and, hence, $X \times Y$ is p -singular. \square

3.13. Lemma. *The singularity set of the product of two compacta is the union of their singularity sets: $\mathcal{S}_{X \times Y} = \mathcal{S}_X \cup \mathcal{S}_Y$.*

Proof. Corollaries 3.8 and 3.12 imply the proof. \square

The results of Lemmas 3.9, 3.13 and Proposition 3.3 can be summarize into the following

3.14. Theorem. *For any two compacta X and Y and their product $X \times Y$ there is the formula:*

$$(\mathcal{S}_{X \times Y}, \mathcal{D}_{X \times Y}, d_{X \times Y}) = (\mathcal{S}_X \cup \mathcal{S}_Y, \mathcal{D}_X \cup \mathcal{D}_Y, d_X + d_Y).$$

If one of the factors is p -regular, then according to Theorem 3.6, the logarithmic law for the dimension of the product holds. If both factors are p -singular then the following deviation takes place for coefficient groups from Bockstein basis σ .

3.15. Lemma. *Suppose X and Y are p -singular compacta. Then*

- (1) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y + \epsilon_X(p)\epsilon_Y(p)$
- (2) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times Y) = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y) + 1, \dim_{\mathbf{Q}}(X \times Y)\}$.

Proof. Proposition 3.3 and Corollary 3.10 imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times Y)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(X \times Y) - \epsilon_{X \times Y}(p) \\ &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y - \epsilon_X(p) - \epsilon_Y(p) + \epsilon_X(p)\epsilon_Y(p) \\ &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y + \epsilon_X(p)\epsilon_Y(p). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.12 and Lemma 2.8(2) imply the second part of the theorem. \square

3.16. Theorem. *Let X be a compactum, then*

- a) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) = 2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ or $2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1$,
- b) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X^n = n \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ or $n \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - n + 1$.

Proof. If there is a field F such that $\dim_F X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ then by Propositions 3.3 and 3.4 we have the first case. Now assume that there is no such a field. Then by Bockstein Theorem $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$ for some p . Our assumption implies that X is p -singular and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X > \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$. Lemma 3.15(1) states that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}}(X \times X) = 2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \epsilon_X^2(p).$$

By Lemma 3.15(2), we have

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times X) = 2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + \epsilon_X(p) + 1.$$

Bockstein inequality BI1 and the assumption imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$ and hence $\epsilon_X(p) = 0$. By Lemma 2.9 there is a field F' such that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) \leq \dim_{F'}(X \times X) + 1$. Since $\dim_{F'} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1$, we have $2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}}(X \times X) \\ &\leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) \\ &\leq \dim_{F'}(X \times X) + 1 \\ &= 2 \dim_{F'} X + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2(\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1) + 1 \\ &= 2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) = 2 \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X - 1$.

Induction on n implies part b). \square

DEFINITION. A compactum X is of *the basic type* if $\dim X^2 = 2 \dim X$ and it is called having *the exceptional type* if $\dim X^2 = 2 \dim X - 1$.

This definition makes sense only for finite dimensional compacta. In that case $\dim X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$ by virtue of Alexandroff Theorem. Theorem 3.16 proves that all compacta are split into these two classes. Moreover, the dimension of the n -th power of X equals

$$\dim X^n = n \dim X$$

for compacta of the basic type and

$$\dim X^n = n \dim X - n + 1$$

for compacta of the exceptional type.

The proof of Theorem 3.16 suggests the following:

3.17. Criterion. *A compactum X is of the basic type if and only if there is a field $F \in \sigma$ such that $\dim_F X = \dim X$.*

§4. DIMENSION TYPE ALGEBRA

Every compactum X of positive dimension defines a function $\phi_X : \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ by the formula $\phi_X(G) = \dim_G X$. This function ϕ_X satisfies the Bockstein Inequalities BI1-6. In Lemma 2.8 we defined a set $F = (\mathcal{S}_X, \mathcal{D}_X; d_X)$ where $\mathcal{D}_X \subset \mathcal{S}_X \subset \mathcal{P}$ is a pair of subsets of primes and $d_X : \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ is the field dimensional function. The function d_X has the property $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}) = d(0)$. The set $(\mathcal{S}_X, \mathcal{D}_X; d_X)$ completely defines ϕ_X . Now if we forget that the function ϕ_X came from a compactum X , we can reformulate the results of §2 in more abstract way. For every abstract function $\phi : \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ one can define a regularity set $\mathcal{R} = \{p \in \mathcal{P} \mid \phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = \phi(\mathbf{Z}_p) = \phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = \phi(\mathbf{Q})\}$, a singularity set $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{R}$ and a deficiency set $\mathcal{D} = \{p \in \mathcal{P} \mid \phi(\mathbf{Z}_p) \neq \phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})\}$. The field dimensional function can be defined as $d(p) = \phi(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ and $d(0) = \phi(\mathbf{Q})$. Thus the set $F_\phi = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ is well defined. On the other hand if we have a set $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ where $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{P}$ and $d : \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, we can define a function $\phi_F : \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ by formulas: $\phi(\mathbf{Z}_p) = d(p)$, $\phi(\mathbf{Q}) = d(0)$, $\phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = d(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}}(p)$ and

$$\phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = (\max\{d(0), d(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}}(p) + 1\})\chi_{\mathcal{S}}(p) + d(0)\chi_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}}(p),$$

where χ_A denotes the characteristic function of a set $A \subset \mathcal{P}$.

4.1. Proposition. *The correspondence $\phi \rightarrow F_\phi$ defines a bijection between all functions $\phi : \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ satisfying the Bockstein Inequalities BI1-BI6 and triples $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ with $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}) = d(0)$. Its inverse is defined by the above correspondence $F \rightarrow \phi_F$.*

We denote the set of functions $\phi : \sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ satisfying the Bockstein inequalities by \mathcal{B}_+ and the set of triples $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ with the constrain $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}) = d(0)$ by \mathcal{F}_+

On the class of all compacta we consider the following equivalence relation: $X \sim Y$ if and only if $\dim_G X = \dim_G Y$ for all abelian groups G . An equivalence class under that relation is called a cohomological dimension type or briefly *cd-type*. We define zero cd-type as the type of 0-dimensional compacta. Every nonzero cd-type can be described by an element of \mathcal{F}_+ as well as by an element of \mathcal{B}_+ .

DEFINITION. We define two binary operations $[+]$ and $[\times]$ on \mathcal{F}_+ by the formulas:

$$(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{D}_1; d_1)[+](\mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{D}_2; d_2) = (\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2; d_1 + d_2)$$

$$(\mathcal{S}_1, \mathcal{D}_1; d_1)[\times](\mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{D}_2; d_2) = (\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2, \mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{D}_2; (d_1 - d_1(0))(d_2 - d_2(0)) + d_1(0)d_2(0))$$

4.2. Proposition. $F_1[+]F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_+$ and $F_1[\times]F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_+$ for $F_1, F_2 \in \mathcal{F}_+$

Proof. First $(d_1 + d_2)(\mathcal{P} \setminus (\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2)) = (d_1 + d_2)((\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}_1) \cap (\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}_2)) = d_1(0) + d_2(0)$.

Second, since $(d_1 - d_1(0))(d_2 - d_2(0)) = 0$ on $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}_1) \cup (\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}_2) = \mathcal{P} \setminus (\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2)$, $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus (\mathcal{S}_1 \cap \mathcal{S}_2)) = d_1(0)d_2(0) = d(0)$. \square

4.3. Proposition. *The distributivity law holds for operations $[+]$ and $[\times]$.*

Proof. It is known that the distributivity law holds for \cup and \cap . We omit an easy verification of the distributivity law for functions d . \square

4.4. Proposition. *The natural numbers \mathbf{N} are imbedded into \mathcal{F}_+ by homomorphism taking a number n to $(\emptyset, \emptyset; n)$ where n also denotes the corresponding constant function.*

The proof is trivial. \square

DEFINITION. *The norm of cd-type $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d) \in \mathcal{F}_+$ is defined as*

$$\|F\| = \sup_{\mathcal{P} \cup \{0\}} \{d + \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}\}.$$

4.5. Proposition. *Let $F \in \mathcal{F}_+$ represent the cd-type of a compactum X , then $\|X\| = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X$.*

Proof. By Bockstein Theorem $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = \sup\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \mid p \in \mathcal{P}\}$. By Lemma 2.8

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \begin{cases} d(0) & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}; \\ \max\{d(0), d(p) + 1\} & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D} \\ \max\{d(0), d(p)\} & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{D}. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, $\sup\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \mid p \in \mathcal{P}\} = \sup\{(d + \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}})(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\}\}$. \square

On the set of functions \mathcal{B}_+ there is the natural partial order \leq :

$$\phi_1 \leq \phi_2 \text{ if and only if } \phi_1(G) \leq \phi_2(G) \text{ for all } G \in \sigma.$$

Thus the bijection of Proposition 4.1 defines a partial order \preceq on cd-types.

4.6. Proposition. *Let $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in \mathcal{B}_+$, then ϕ defined as $\phi(G) = \max\{\phi_1(G), \phi_2(G)\}$ satisfies the Bockstein inequalities i.e. $\phi \in \mathcal{B}_+$.*

Proof. Trivial. \square

DEFINITION. Let F_1 and F_2 be two cd-types, then we define the wedge $F_1 \vee F_2$ as the cd-type corresponding to the function $\phi(G) = \max\{\phi_{F_1}(G), \phi_{F_2}(G)\}$.

Proposition 4.6 is valid if one replaces the maximum by a supremum over an arbitrary index set. Thus an operation $\vee_{i \in J} F_i$ can be defined for any family $\{F_i \mid i \in J\} \subset \mathcal{F}_+$.

4.7. Proposition. *The distributivity law holds for \vee and $[+]$.*

4.8. Proposition. *For every family $\{F_i \mid i \in J\} \subset \mathcal{F}_+$ there is a countable subset $J' \subset J$ such that $\vee_{i \in J} F_i = \vee_{i \in J'} F_i$.*

Proof. Take an arbitrary group $G \in \sigma$. If the maximum of $\phi_{F_i}(G)$ is attained on some $i_G \in J$, we define $L_G = \{i_G\}$. If not, then there is a sequence $\{i_G^k\}$ such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{F_{i_G^k}}(G) = \infty$. In that case we define $L_G = \{i_G^k\}_{k \in \mathbf{N}}$. We do this for all groups $G \in \sigma$. Then we define $J' = \cup_{G \in \sigma} L_G$. Since σ is a countable set and L_G is countable for every $G \in \sigma$, the set J' is countable. \square

By δ_x we denote a characteristic function of one point set $\{x\}$, i.e.

$$\delta_x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t = x; \\ 0 & \text{if } t \neq x. \end{cases}$$

We define *Kuzminov's basis* as the set of the following cd-types:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\mathbf{Q}, n) &= (\mathcal{P}, \emptyset; (n-1)\delta_0 + 1), \\ \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n) &= (\mathcal{P} \setminus \{p\}, \emptyset; (n-1)(\delta_0 + \delta_p) + 1), \\ \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, n) &= (\mathcal{P}, \{p\}; (n-1)\delta_p + 1), \\ \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n) &= (\mathcal{P}, \emptyset; (n-2)\delta_p + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Here we assume that $n > 1$. Since all 1-dimensional compacta define the same cd-type, we let $\Phi(G, 1)$ equal the cd-type of one-dimensional compacta for all $G \in \sigma$. For $G \neq \mathbf{Z}_p$ the singularity set consists of whole \mathcal{P} and hence all these $\Phi(G, n)$ belong to \mathcal{F}_+ . For $\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$ the condition $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}) = d(0)$ turns into $d(p) = d(0)$ and it is easy to check that it holds. Hence, $\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, n) \in \mathcal{F}_+$ too.

4.9. Proposition. *For all $G \in \sigma$ and every n , $\|\Phi(G, n)\| = n$.*

Proof.

- (1) $\|\Phi(\mathbf{Q}, n)\| = \sup\{d(x) + \chi_{-\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\}\} = \sup\{(n-1)\delta_0 + 1 + \chi_{\mathcal{P}}\} = \max\{n, 2\} = n;$
- (2) $\|\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)\| = \sup\{(n-1)(\delta_0 + \delta_p) + 1 + \chi_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \{p\}}\} = \max\{n, 2\} = n;$
- (3) $\|\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)\| = \sup\{(n-1)\delta_p + 1 + \chi_{\mathcal{P} \setminus \{p\}}\} = \max\{n, 2\} = n;$
- (4) $\|\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)\| = \sup\{(n-2)\delta_p + 1 + \chi_{\mathcal{P}}\} = \max\{n, 2, 1\} = n.$

\square

4.10. Proposition. *The field dimensional function d has its maximum at p for cd-types $\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$, $\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$ and $\Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$. It has its maximum at 0 for $\Phi(\mathbf{Q}, n)$.*

The proof is an easy observation.

4.11. Theorem. *For any cd-type $F \in \mathcal{F}_+$ there is a representation*

$$F = \vee \{ \Phi(G, k_G) \mid G \in \sigma \}.$$

Proof. Let $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$. If the norm of F equals one, then we take $k_G = 1$ for all $G \in \sigma$. If the norm is greater than one, we take $k_{\mathbf{Q}} = d(0)$,

$$k_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} = \begin{cases} d(p) & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$k_{\mathbf{Z}_p} = \begin{cases} d(p) & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{D} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and

$$k_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} = \begin{cases} d(p) + 1 & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Then we consider a cd-type $F' = \vee \{ \Phi(G, k_G) \mid G \in \sigma \} =$

$$\Phi(\mathbf{Q}, d(0)) \vee (\vee_{p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}} \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, d(p))) \vee (\vee_{p \in \mathcal{D}} \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_p, d(p))) \vee (\vee_{p \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}} \Phi(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, d(p) + 1)).$$

If $F' = (\mathcal{S}', \mathcal{D}'; d')$, then in the view of Proposition 4.10,

$$d'(0) = \max\{d(0), d(0), 1, 1\} = d(0) \text{ and } d'(p) = \max\{1, d(p), d(p), d(p) + 1 - 1\} = d(p).$$

Therefore $d' = d$. It is easy to verify that $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{S}' = \mathcal{S}$. Hence $F = F'$. \square

DEFINITION. *The inferior norm $|F|$ of cd-type $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ is defined as*

$$\min\{d(x) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}}(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\}\}.$$

4.12. Proposition. *Let $F \in \mathcal{F}_+$ and let $\phi_F \in \mathcal{B}_+$ be its representative. Then $\|F\| = \sup\{\phi_F(G) \mid G \in \sigma\}$ and $|F| = \inf\{\phi_F(G) \mid G \in \sigma\}$.*

Proof. 1) Note that $\sup\{\phi_F(G) \mid G \in \sigma\} = \sup\{\phi_F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \mid p \in \mathcal{P}\} =$

$$\max\{\sup\{\max\{d(0), d(p) + \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}(p)\} \mid p \in \mathcal{S}\}, d(0)\} =$$

$$\sup\{d(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}(x) \mid x \in \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\}\} = \|F\|.$$

2) By virtue of Bockstein's inequalities,

$$\inf\{\phi_F(G) \mid G \in \sigma\} = \inf\{\phi_F(\mathbf{Q}), \phi_F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})\} = \min\{d(0), d(x) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}}(x)\} = |F|.$$

\square

4.13. Lemma. *For any two cd-types F_1 and F_2 there are inequalities:*

$$\|F_1\| + \|F_2\| \leq \|F_1[+]F_2\| \leq \|F_1\| + \|F_2\|.$$

Proof. We may assume that all norms are finite. Suppose that the norm $\|F_2\| = \sup\{d_2(y) + \chi_{\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2}(y)\}$ is achieved at x . Then it suffices to show that

$$d_1(x) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}_1}(x) + d_2(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2}(x) \leq d_1(x) + d_2(x) + \chi_{(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2)}(x).$$

This is equal to the inequality $\chi_{\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2} \leq \chi_{(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2)} + \chi_{\mathcal{D}_1}$ which follows from the fact that

$$\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2 \subset \mathcal{S}_2 \setminus (\mathcal{D}_2 \cup \mathcal{D}_1) \cup \mathcal{D}_1 \subset (\mathcal{S}_2 \cup \mathcal{S}_1) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_2 \cup \mathcal{D}_1) \cup \mathcal{D}_1.$$

Assume that $\|F_1[+]F_2\|$ is achieved at x , then

$$\|F_1[+]F_2\| = d_1(x) + d_2(x) + \chi_{(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2)}(x).$$

Because of the inclusion $(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2) \subset (\mathcal{S}_1 \setminus \mathcal{D}_1) \cup (\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2)$, we have the inequality

$$\chi_{(\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2) \setminus (\mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2)} \leq \chi_{\mathcal{S}_1 \setminus \mathcal{D}_1} + \chi_{\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2}.$$

Then

$$\|F_1[+]F_2\| \leq d_1(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{S}_1 \setminus \mathcal{D}_1}(x) + d_2(x) + \chi_{\mathcal{S}_2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_2}(x) \leq \|F_1\| + \|F_2\|.$$

□

By \mathcal{F} we denote the set of all triples $(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$, where $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{P}$ are subsets of primes and $d : \mathcal{P} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$ has the property $d(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}) = d(0)$. As one can see \mathcal{F} is the natural extension of \mathcal{F}_+ . All operations \vee , $[+]$, $[\times]$ as well as the partial order \preceq can be extended to \mathcal{F} . The notions of the norm $\|\cdot\|$ and the inferior norm $|\cdot|$ can be defined on \mathcal{F} without changes. All propositions proven for \mathcal{F}_+ can be repeated without changes for \mathcal{F} . Similarly one can extend \mathcal{B}_+ to \mathcal{B} together with the bijection $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$.

DEFINITION. A conjugation \bar{F} of $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d) \in \mathcal{F}$ is defined as

$$(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}; -d).$$

It is clear that $\bar{\bar{F}} \in \mathcal{F}$.

4.14. Proposition. *For every $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d) \in \mathcal{F}$,*

- (1) $\bar{\bar{F}} = F$,
- (2) $F[+]\bar{F} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}; 0)$,
- (3) $\|F[+]\bar{F}\| = 0$.

Proof. The statements 1), 2) are obvious; 3) follows from 2) and the definition of the norm. □

4.15. Lemma. *The conjugate \bar{F} of F is the maximal element with respect to the order \preceq in the set $\{F' \in \mathcal{F} \mid \|F[+]F'\| \leq 0\}$.*

Proof. First, from Proposition 4.14(3) we can see that $\bar{F} \preceq \vee\{F' \in \mathcal{F} \mid \|F[+]F'\| \leq 0\}$. Then we show that $\bar{F} \succeq F'$ for every F' having the property $\|F[+]F'\| \leq 0$. Let $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$ and $F' = (\mathcal{S}', \mathcal{D}'; d')$. The inequality $\|F[+]F'\| \leq 0$ implies that

$$(*) \quad d' + \chi_{(\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}')} \leq -d.$$

Then $d' \leq d$ and hence, $\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \leq \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_p)$ and $\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Q}) \leq \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Q})$. We recall that ϕ_F stands for the function from \mathcal{B} corresponding to F under extended bijection from Proposition 4.1. We note that $\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S} \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}') \cup \mathcal{D}' \subset (\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}') \cup \mathcal{D}'$. Hence, $\chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}} \leq \chi_{(\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}')} + \chi_{\mathcal{D}'}$. Therefore by this and (*) we have the following inequality:

$$(**) \quad d' - \chi_{\mathcal{D}'} \leq -d - \chi_{(\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}')} - \chi_{\mathcal{D}'} \leq -d - \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}.$$

Hence, $\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \leq \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})$.

To treat the group $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$ we consider three cases.

1) $p \in \mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{S}'$, then $\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = d'(0) \leq -d(0) \leq \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)})$. Here we applied (*) and BI4.

2) $p \in \mathcal{S}' \cap \mathcal{S}$, then $\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = \max\{d'(0), d'(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}'}(p) + 1\} \leq \max\{-d(0), -d(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{S} \setminus \mathcal{D}}(p) + 1\} = \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)})$. Here we applied both (*) and (**).

3) Finally, if $p \in \mathcal{S}' \setminus \mathcal{S}$, then the inclusion $\mathcal{S}' \setminus \mathcal{S} \subset (\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}') \cup \mathcal{D}'$ implies that

$$\chi_{(\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}')} (p) + \chi_{\mathcal{D}'}(p) \geq 1.$$

Then,

$$d'(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}'}(p) + 1 \leq d'(p) - \chi_{(\mathcal{S} \cup \mathcal{S}') \setminus (\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{D}')} (p) \leq -d(p) = -d(0) = \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}).$$

Because of this and (*) we have that

$$\phi_{F'}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) = \max\{d'(p), d'(p) - \chi_{\mathcal{D}'}(p) + 1\} \leq \phi_{\bar{F}}(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}).$$

Thus, $\bar{F} = \vee\{F' \in \mathcal{F} \mid \|F[+]F'\| \leq 0\}$. \square

§5. REALIZATION THEOREM

The main result of this Section is the following:

5.1. Realization Theorem. *For every cd-type $F = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d) \in \mathcal{F}_+$ there exists a compactum X such that $F_X = (\mathcal{S}_X, \mathcal{D}_X; d_X) = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{D}; d)$. Moreover, $F_X[+]F_Y = F_{X \times Y}$ and $F_X \vee F_Y = F_{X \vee Y}$.*

Thus the name 'cd-types' for elements of \mathcal{F}_+ is justified.

A compactum representing a fundamental cd-type $\Phi(G, n)$ is called a *fundamental compactum* of type (G, n) . The notation for this is $X \in F(G, n)$. A fundamental compacta have the following cohomological dimension with respect to groups from σ :

	$\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$	\mathbf{Z}_p	\mathbf{Z}_{p^∞}	\mathbf{Q}	$\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}$	\mathbf{Z}_q	\mathbf{Z}_{q^∞}
$F(\mathbf{Q}, n)$	n	1	1	n	n	1	1
$F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$	n	n	n	n	n	1	1
$F(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$	n	n	n-1	1	1	1	1
$F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$	n	n-1	n-1	1	1	1	1

Here p, q are primes, q runs over all primes $\neq p$.

Let h be a reduced homology (or cohomology) theory. A map between two topological spaces is called h_* -essential (or h^* -essential) if it induces nonzero homomorphism in h -homologies (or h -cohomologies). If one of the spaces is not a CW-complex, then we consider the Čech extension \check{h} . We recall that a cohomology theory h^* is called *continuous* if for every direct limit $L = \lim_{\rightarrow} \{L_i; \lambda_{i+1}^i\}$ of finite CW-complexes the formula $h^*(L) = \lim_{\leftarrow} h^*(L_i)$ holds. We note that a cohomology $h^*(; F)$ with coefficients in a field F is continuous.

In this section we give a proof of Realization Theorem based on the following general theorem.

5.2. Theorem. *Let P and K be simplicial complexes and assume that K is countable complex. Let h_* (h^*) be a reduced generalized homology (continuous cohomology) theory. If $h_n(P) \neq 0$ ($h^n(P) \neq 0$) and $h_k(K) = 0$ ($h^k(K) = 0$) for all $k < n$, then there exist a compactum X , having the property $K \in AE(X)$, and an h_n -essential (h^n -essential) map $f : X \rightarrow P$.*

5.3. Corollary. *For every $n \in \mathbf{N}$ there are n -dimensional fundamental compacta of types (\mathbf{Q}, n) , (\mathbf{Z}_p, n) , $(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$ and $(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$ for all primes p and any n .*

Proof. 1) To realize the type (\mathbf{Q}, n) we take $P = S^n$ and for K we take the wedge of an Eilenberg-MacLane complex and n -sphere $K = K(\bigoplus_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Z}_p, 1) \vee S^n$ and we consider a continuous cohomology $h^* = H^*(; \mathbf{Q})$. We note that $h^*(K) = 0$ for $k < n$. By Theorem 5.2 there exists a compactum X having nontrivial n -dimensional rational Čech cohomology. The property $K \in AE(X)$ implies that $K(\bigoplus_{p \in \mathcal{P}} \mathbf{Z}_p, 1) \in AE(X)$ and $S^n \in AE(X)$. The second condition implies that $\dim X \leq n$. The first implies the inequality $\dim_{\bigoplus \mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq 1$ by virtue of Theorem 1.1. Corollary 1.7 implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq 1$ for all p . Since X is not 0-dimensional (see 1.3), $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = 1$ for all p . Therefore by BI1, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = 1$. The equality $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = n$ follows from the n -dimensionality of X and the fact that X has nontrivial rational n -dimensional cohomology. The Bockstein inequality BI4 imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = n$ for all p . Now according to the above table X has cohomological dimensions as $F(\mathbf{Q}, n)$, hence X is of type (\mathbf{Q}, n) .

2) For the type (\mathbf{Z}_p, n) we take $P = S^n$, $K = K(\mathbf{Z}_{[\frac{1}{p}]}, 1) \vee S^n$ and $h^* = H^*(; \mathbf{Z}_p)$. Then the compactum X of Theorem 5.2 has a cohomological dimension $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{[\frac{1}{p}]}} X = 1$ and the covering dimension $\dim X \leq n$. By virtue of Bockstein Theorem, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}} X = 1$ for prime

$q \neq p$. By BI1,3,4 we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = 1$. Since X has nontrivial n -dimensional cohomology with \mathbf{Z}_p -coefficients, we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \geq n$. The equality holds, since X is n -dimensional. Since $\dim X \leq n$, by BI3 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = n$. We may assume that $n > 1$. Then X is p -singular. Since $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1\}$ for p -singular compacta, we have that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = n - 1$. Thus, according to the above table $X \in F(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$.

3) For the type $(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$ we take $P = K(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$, $K = K(\bigoplus_{q \neq p} \mathbf{Z}_q, 1) \vee S^n$, and $h_* = H_*(; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)})$. Since $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \neq 0$, by Hurewicz theorem and the Universal Coefficient Formula, $H_n(P; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \neq 0$. Note that $h_k(K) = 0$ for all $k < n$. Apply Theorem 5.2 to obtain a compact X and a map $f : X \rightarrow P$ with the certain properties. The property $K \in AE(X)$ implies, by virtue Theorem 1.1, equalities $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}} X = 1$ and the inequality $\dim X \leq n$. The essentiality of the map $f : X \rightarrow K(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$ gives nontrivial element in cohomology $\check{H}^n(X; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})$. Hence $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = n$. The inequalities BI1 and BI3 imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = n$. Hence, by Lemma 2.6, X is p -regular. Therefore, $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = n$. We assume that $n > 1$, since any 1-dimensional compactum can serves as $F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, 1)$. Then X is q -singular for all prime $q \neq p$. Then by Lemma 2.8 it follows that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = n$. Thus, X has cohomological dimensions with respect to groups from σ as it prescribed for $F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$ by the table in the beginning of this section.

4) For the type $(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$ we take $P = S^n$, $K = K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \vee K(\mathbf{Z}_p, n - 1) \vee S^n$ and $h_* = H_*(; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})$. Note that $H_k(K; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = 0$ for $k < n$. We apply Theorem 5.2 to obtain a compactum X having the property $K \in AE(X)$ and an essential map onto n -dimensional sphere. This properties imply that $\dim X = n$, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X = 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq n - 1$. Since $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = n$, by the Bockstein Alternative it follows that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X = n - 1$. Then by BI1, $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = n - 1$. Then $X \in F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$. \square

DEFINITION. An *extension problem* (A, α) on a topological space X is a map $\alpha : A \rightarrow K$ defined on a closed subset $A \subset X$ with the range a CW-complex (or ANE). A *solution* of an extension problem (A, α) is a continuous extension $\bar{\alpha} : X \rightarrow K$ of a map α . A *resolution* of an extension problem (A, α) is a map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ such that the induced extension problem $f^{-1}(A, \alpha) = (f^{-1}(A), \alpha \circ f|_{\dots})$ on Y has a solution.

Because of the Homotopy Extension Theorem the solvability of an extension problem (A, α) is an invariant of homotopy class of α . A family of extension problems $\{(A_i, \alpha_i)\}_{i \in J}$ forms a *basis* if for every extension problem (B, β) there is $i \in J$ such that $B \subset A_i$ and the restriction $\alpha_i|_B$ is homotopic to β . In that case we say that (A_i, α_i) contains (B, β) .

In view of the Homotopy Extension Theorem the following Proposition is obvious.

5.4. Proposition. *Suppose that a map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ resolves extension problems on X from a given basis $\{(A_i, \alpha_i)\}_{i \in J}$. Then f resolves all extension problems on X .*

5.5. Proposition. *Let K be fixed. Let X be the limit space of an inverse sequence of compacta $\{X_k, q_k^{k+1}\}$ and let $\{(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)\}_{i \in J_k}$ be a basis of extension problems for every k . Then $\{(q_k^\infty)^{-1}(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k) \mid k \in \mathbf{N}, i \in J_k\}$ is a basis of extension problems on X where $q_k^\infty : X \rightarrow X_k$ denotes the infinite projection in the inverse sequence.*

Proof. Since $K \in ANE$, for every extension problem (A, α) on X there is a number k and

a map $\beta : q_k^\infty(A) \rightarrow K$ such that $\beta \circ q_k^\infty|_A$ is homotopic to α . Take a problem (A_i^k, α_i^k) containing $(q_k^\infty(A), \beta)$. Then $\alpha_i^k|_{q_k^\infty(A)} \sim \beta$. The extension problem $(q_k^\infty)^{-1}(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)$ contains the problem (A, α) . \square

5.6. Lemma. *For any extension problem $(A, \alpha : A \rightarrow K)$ on X there is a resolution of it $g : Y \rightarrow X$ such that every preimage $g^{-1}(x)$ is a point or homeomorphic to K . If additionally X and K are simplicial complexes, A is a subcomplex and α is a simplicial map, then the resolving map g can be chosen simplicial.*

Proof. Let $\pi : K \times I \rightarrow \text{cone}(K)$ be the standard projection onto the cone. So, the preimage $\pi^{-1}(x)$ is one point set if x is not the cone vertex, and it is homeomorphic to K if x is the cone vertex. We identify K with the bottom of the cone $\text{cone}(K)$. Since $\text{cone}(K) \in ANE$, there is an extension $\bar{\alpha} : X \rightarrow \text{cone}(K)$ of α . We define Y as a pullback of the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{\quad} & K \times I \\ & \searrow \gamma & \\ \downarrow g & & \downarrow \pi \\ X & \xrightarrow{\quad \bar{\alpha}} & \text{cone}(K) \end{array}$$

Then $pr \circ \gamma : Y \rightarrow K$ is a solution of the extension problem $g^{-1}(A, \alpha)$ where $pr : K \times I$ is the projection. Thus, the map $g : Y \rightarrow X$ resolves the problem (A, α) . Since g is parallel to π in the pullback diagram, g has the same set of topological types of point preimages, i.e. the set consisting of the one point space and K .

If α is simplicial and $A \subset X$ is a subcomplex, then we consider the natural structure of a simplicial complex on the cone $\text{cone}(K)$. Take all vertices of X which do not belong to A to the cone vertex and thus, define a simplicial extension $\bar{\alpha}$ of α . Consider a product simplicial structures on $K \times I$ and $X \times (K \times I)$. Then the projection $\pi : K \times I \rightarrow \text{cone}(K)$ is a simplicial map. Consider the induced triangulation on the pullback $L \subset X \times (K \times I)$. The map g is simplicial with respect to that triangulation.

5.7. Proposition. *Let X be the limit space of an inverse sequence $\{X_k; q_k^{k+1}\}$ and let $\{(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)\}_{i \in J_k}$ be a basis of extension problems for each k . Assume that q_k^∞ resolves all problems (A_i^k, α_i^k) for all k . Then $K \in AE(X)$.*

Proof. According to Proposition 5.5 X has a basis of solvable extension problems. Then by Proposition 4.4 all extension problems on X have solutions. It means that $K \in AE(X)$. \square

REMARK. If a map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ resolves some extension problem (A, α) on X , then for any map $g : Z \rightarrow Y$ the composition $f \circ g$ resolves (A, α) .

5.8. Lemma. *Let $g : L \rightarrow M$ be a simplicial map onto a finite dimensional complex M and let h_* be a reduced homology theory such that $h_k(g^{-1}(x)) = 0$ for all $k < n$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$). Then g induces an isomorphism $g_* : h_k(L) \rightarrow h_k(M)$ for $k < n$ and an epimorphism for $k = n$.*

Proof. We prove it by induction on $m = \dim M$.

If $\dim M = 0$, then Lemma holds.

Let $\dim M = m > 0$. We denote by A a regular neighborhood in M of $(m - 1)$ -dimensional skeleton $M^{(m-1)}$. Since the map $g : L \rightarrow M$ is simplicial, $g^{-1}(A)$ has a deformation retraction onto $g^{-1}(M^{(m-1)})$. By the induction assumption Lemma holds for $g_{|\dots} : g^{-1}(M^{(m-1)}) \rightarrow M^{(m-1)}$. Hence, the conclusion of Lemma holds for $g_{|\dots} : g^{-1}(A) \rightarrow A$. We define $B = M \setminus \text{Int } A$, i.e. B is a union of disjoint m -dimensional PL-cells $B = \cup B_i$. Since g is simplicial, $g^{-1}(B_i) \simeq g^{-1}(c_i) \times B_i$ where $c_i \in B_i$. Therefore the conclusion of Lemma holds for $g_{|\dots} : g^{-1}(B) \rightarrow B$. Note that $\dim(A \cap B) = m - 1$ and, hence, Lemma holds for $g_{|\dots} : g^{-1}(A \cap B) \rightarrow A \cap B$. The Mayer-Vietoris sequence for the triad (A, B, M) produces the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} h_k(A' \cap B') & \longrightarrow & h_k(A') \oplus h_k(B') & \longrightarrow & h_k(L) & \longrightarrow & h_{k-1}(A \cap B') & \longrightarrow & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & g_* \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ h_k(A \cap B) & \longrightarrow & h_k(A) \oplus h_k(B) & \longrightarrow & h_k(M) & \longrightarrow & h_{k-1}(A \cap B) & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

Here $A' = g^{-1}(A)$ and $B' = g^{-1}(B)$. The Five Lemma implies that g_* is an isomorphism for $k < n$. The epimorphism version of the Five Lemma implies that g_* is an epimorphism for $k = n$. \square

5.9. Lemma. *Let $g : L \rightarrow M$ be a simplicial map onto a finite dimensional complex M and let h^* be a reduced cohomology theory such that $h^k(g^{-1}(x)) = 0$ for all $k < n$ ($k \in \mathbf{Z}$). Then g induces an isomorphism $g^* : h^k(M) \rightarrow h^k(L)$ for $k < n$ and a monomorphism for $k = n$.*

Proof. We can apply the argument of Lemma 5.8 with the only difference that at the very end we should apply the monomorphism version of the Five Lemma.

Proof of Theorem 5.2. Since $h_n(P) \neq 0$ ($h^n(P) \neq 0$), there exists a finite subcomplex $P_1 \subset P$ such that the inclusion is h_n -essential (h^n -essential). For cohomology this follows from the continuity of h^* , for homology it follows from the fact that every homology has a compact support. We construct X as the limit space of an inverse sequence of polyhedra $\{P_k; q_k^{k+1}\}$ where $f : X \rightarrow S^n$ will be the composition of q_1^∞ and the inclusion $P_1 \subset P$. We construct this sequence by induction on k such that

- (1) for every k there is fixed some countable basis of extension problems $\mathcal{A}^k = \{(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)\}$ on P_k ,
- (2) for every k some nonzero element $a_k \in h_n(P_k)$ ($a_k \in h^n(P_k)$) is fixed such that $(q_k^{k+1})_*(a_{k+1}) = a_k$ ($(q_k^{k+1})^*(a_k) = a_{k+1}$) for all k .
- (3) for every problem $(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k) \in \mathcal{A}^k$ there is $j > k$ such that q_k^j resolves it.

If we manage to construct such a sequence, then by Proposition 5.7 $K \in AE(X)$. The property 2) would imply that f is h_n -essential (h^n -essential). Thus, Theorem 5.2 would be proven.

Enumerate all prime numbers $2 = p_1 < p_2 < p_3 < \dots < p_k < \dots$. We are going to work with homology first. We fix some element $a_1 \in h_*(P_1)$ which goes to a nonzero element $a \in h_n(P)$. Denote by τ_1 a triangulation on P_1 and by $\beta^k \tau$ k -th barycentric

subdivision of τ . There are only countably many subpolyhedra in P_1 with respect to all subdivisions $\beta^k\tau$. Since the set of homotopy class $[L, K]$ is countable for every compact L , we have only countably many different extension problems (A, α) defined on those subpolyhedra. Denote the set of all these extension problems (L, α) on P_1 with simplicial maps α by \mathcal{A}^1 . Since $K \in ANE$, it is easy to show that \mathcal{A}^1 form a basis of extension problems on P_1 . We enumerate elements of \mathcal{A}^1 by all powers of 2. Let $N : \mathcal{A}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be enumeration function. Then we consider an extension problem from \mathcal{A}^1 having number one in our list and resolve it by a simplicial map $g : L \rightarrow P_1$ by means of Lemma 5.6. By Lemma 5.8 $g_* : h_n(L) \rightarrow h_n(P_1)$ is an epimorphism. Take $a'_2 \in h_n(L)$ such that $g_*(a'_2) = a_1$. Since a homology a'_2 has a compact support, there is a finite subcomplex $P_2 \subset L$ and an element $a_2 \in h_n(P_2)$ which goes to a'_2 under the inclusion homomorphism. We define a bonding map $q_1^2 : P_2 \rightarrow P_1$ as the restriction $f|_{P_2}$ of f onto P_2 . Then the condition (2) holds: $(q_1^2)_*(a_2) = a_1$. Then we define a countable basis $\mathcal{A}^2 = \{(A_i^2, \alpha_i^2)\}$ of extension problems such that every A_i^2 is a subcomplex of P_2 with respect to iterated barycentric subdivision of the triangulation on P_2 . Enumerate elements of \mathcal{A}^2 by all numbers of the form $2^k 3^l$ with $k \geq 0$ and $l > 0$. Lift all the problems from the list \mathcal{A}^1 to a space P_2 , i.e. consider $(q_1^2)^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^1)$. Thus the family $(q_1^2)^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^1) \cup \mathcal{A}^2$ is enumerated by all numbers of the form $2^k 3^l$, let $N : (q_1^2)^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^1) \cup \mathcal{A}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be the enumeration function. Now consider the extension problem having number 2 in updated list and apply the whole staff from the above to obtain P_3 and so on.

Thus, all problems in \mathcal{A}^k will be enumerated by numbers of the form $p_1^{l_1} p_2^{l_2} \dots p_k^{l_k}$ with $l_k > 0$. Since $k \leq p_k$, we have $k \in N((q_1^k)^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^1) \cup (q_2^k)^{-1}(\mathcal{A}^2) \cup \dots \mathcal{A}^k)$. Hence we can keep going for any k . As the result of this construction we have that if a problem (A_i^l, α_i^l) has number k , then $l \leq k$ and the problem is resolved by q_l^{k+1} . Thus, the conditions (1)-(3) hold.

If we consider a continuous cohomology h^* instead of homology, we apply Lemma 5.9 instead of Lemma 5.8. Then we apply the continuity to get a finite subcomplex P_2 . The rest is the same.

Proof of Theorem 5.1. By Corollaries 5.3 and 5.9 we can realize by compacta all fundamental cd-types. According to Theorem 4.11 an arbitrary cd-type $F \in \mathcal{F}_+$ can be presented as $\vee\{\Phi(G, k_G) \mid G \in \sigma\}$. Then the one-point compactification of the disjoint union of fundamental compacta $\cup\{F(G, k_G) \mid G \in \sigma\}$ realizes the cd-type F .

The property $F_X[+]F_Y = F_{X \times Y}$ follows from the definition of the operation $[+]$ and Lemmas 3.3, 3.9 and 3.13. The equality $F_X \vee F_Y = F_{X \vee Y}$ follows from the formula $\dim_G X \vee Y = \max\{\dim_G X, \dim_G Y\}$ which is the consequence of Theorem 1.5. \square

§6. TEST SPACES

Given an abelian group G , a compactum X is said to be G -testing space for some class of compacta \mathcal{C} if for all spaces $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ the following equality holds:

$$\dim_G = \dim(X \times Y) - \dim X.$$

6.1. Theorem. *For any abelian group G and any natural number n , there exists an n -dimensional compactum $T_n(G)$ which is a G -testing space for class of compacta Y satisfying the inequality $\dim Y - \dim_G Y < n$.*

The following is the table of the dimension of the product of two fundamental compacta with $n \geq m$:

	$(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$	(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)	$(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$	(\mathbf{Q}, n)	$(\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}, n)$	(\mathbf{Z}_q, n)	$(\mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}, n)$
$F(\mathbf{Q}, m)$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$	$m+n$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$
$F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$	$m+n$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$
$F(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$	$m+n$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$	$m+n$	$n+1$	$n+1$
$F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$	$m+n$	$m+n-1$	$m+n-1$	$n+1$	$m+n$	$m+n-1$	$n+1$

Here $q \neq p$. We leave to the reader the computations in this table. They are based on Proposition 4.5 and the formula $F_X[+]F_Y = F_{X \times Y}$. The result of calculations, presented in the table, can be summarized in the following formula ($n \geq m$):

$$\dim(F(G, n) \times F(G', m)) = \dim_G F(G', m) + n.$$

6.2. Proposition. *For any fundamental cd-type $\Phi(G, n)$ and any other cd-type F there is the formula:*

$$\|F[+]\Phi(G, n)\| = \begin{cases} \max\{\|F\| + 1, n + \phi_F(G)\} & \text{if } \|F\| \geq n \\ n + \phi_F(G) & \text{if } \|F\| \leq n \end{cases}$$

Proof. The function ϕ_F was defined in the beginning of §4. The fundamental cd-types can be given via functions ϕ_F by means of the table of §5. If F is a fundamental cd-type, then the result follows from the table. In general case by Theorem 4.11 $F = \vee\{\Phi(G', k_{G'}) \mid G' \in \sigma\}$. Then $\|F[+]\Phi(G, n)\| =$

$$\begin{aligned} \sup\{\|\Phi(G', k_{G'})[+]\Phi(G, n)\| &= \sup\{\max\{k_{G'} + 1, n + \phi_{\Phi(G', k_{G'})}(G)\}\} = \\ \max\{\sup\{k_{G'}\} + 1, n + \sup\{\phi_{\Phi(G', k_{G'})}(G)\}\} &= \max\{\|F\| + 1, n + \phi_F(G)\}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proof of Theorem 6.1. We define $T_n(G)$ as a compactum representing the following cd-type $\vee\{\Phi(h, n) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}$. Let us consider a compactum X with $\dim X - \dim_G X < n$. If $\|F_X\| < n$, then by Proposition 6.2, $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) = \|F_X[+] \vee\{\Phi(H, n) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}\| = \sup\{\|F_X[+]\Phi(H, n) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} = n + \phi_{F_X}(G) = n + \dim_G X$. So, the testing formula holds. If $\|F_X\| \geq n$, then by Proposition 6.2, $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) = \|F_X[+] \vee\{\Phi(H, n) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\}\| = \sup\{\|F_X[+]\Phi(H, n) \mid H \in \sigma(G)\} = \max\{\|F_X\| + 1, n + \phi_{F_X}(G)\} = \max\{\dim X + 1, n + \dim_G X\}$. Since $\dim X - \dim_G X \leq n - 1$, we have that $\dim X + 1 \leq n + \dim_G X$ and hence, $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) = n + \dim_G X$. \square

6.3. Theorem. *For two finite dimensional compacta X and Y the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) X and Y have the same cd-type: $F_X = F_Y$,
- (2) for every compactum Z there is the equality $\dim(X \times Z) = \dim(Y \times Z)$.

Proof. The cd-type $F_{X \times Z}$ equals $F_X[+]F_Z$ and hence depends only on cd-type of X . Therefore, $\dim(X \times Z) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times Z) = \|F_{X \times Z}\| = \|F_X[+]F_Z\| = \|F_Y[+]F_Z\| = \dim(Y \times Z)$.

Given group G , we take $Z = T_n(G)$ with $n > \max\{\dim X, \dim Y\}$. Then by the testing equality we obtain: $\dim_G X + n = \dim(X \times T_n(G)) = \dim(Y \times T_n(G)) = \dim_G Y + n$. Hence, $\dim_G X = \dim_G Y$. \square

6.4. Corollary. *A finite dimensional compactum X is dimensionally full-valued if and only if $\dim(X \times Z) = \dim X + \dim Z$ for all compacta Z .*

Proof. Let $n = \dim X$, take $Y = I^n$. If X is dimensionally full-valued, then it has the same cd-type as an n -cube Y . Since $\dim(Y \times Z) = n + \dim Z$, then by Theorem 6.3, $\dim(X \times Z) = n + \dim Z = \dim X + \dim Z$. If $\dim(X \times Z) = \dim X + \dim Z = n + \dim Z$, then $\dim(X \times Z) = \dim(Y \times Z)$ for all compacta Z . Hence $\dim_G X = \dim_G I^n = n$ for all G . Therefore, X is dimensionally full-valued. \square

The test spaces are very useful for extending some results of the Dimension Theory to a cohomological dimension.

6.5. Theorem. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between compacta and let G be an abelian group.*

- (1) *If f is $(k + 1)$ -to-1 map i.e. the number of points in $f^{-1}(x) \leq k + 1$, then $\dim_G X \geq \dim_G Y - k$,*
- (2) *If f is an open and all preimages of point are countable, then $\dim_G X = \dim_G Y$.*

Proof. 1) Consider a map $f \times id : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow Y \times T_n(G)$ for large enough n and apply the Hurewicz Theorem to obtain $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) \geq \dim(Y \times T_n(G)) - k$. Then the inequality $\dim_G X \geq \dim_G Y - k$ follows from the G -testing formula.

2) Consider the same map as in 1) and Apply the Alexandroff Theorem to obtain the result. \square

Let $F \in \mathcal{F}$ be a cd-type, denote by kF the sum $[+]_{i=1}^k F$. We recall that the integers \mathbf{Z} are naturally imbedded in \mathcal{F} . For every $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ we denote by \tilde{n} the image of n in \mathcal{F} under that imbedding.

6.6. Proposition. *Let $G \in \sigma$, then*

- (1) $2\Phi(G, n) = \Phi(G, 2n) \vee \tilde{2}$ and in general case $k\Phi(G, n) = \Phi(G, kn) \vee \tilde{k}$ if $G \neq \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}$,
- (2) $2\Phi(G, n) = \Phi(G, 2n - 1) \vee \tilde{2}$ and $k\Phi(G, n) = \Phi(G, kn - k + 1) \vee \tilde{k}$ if $G = \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}$.

Proof. 1) Let $\Phi(G, n) = (\mathcal{S}_n, \mathcal{D}_n; d_n)$, then $2\Phi(G, n) = (\mathcal{S}_n, \mathcal{D}_n; 2d_n) = (\mathcal{S}_{2n}, \mathcal{D}_{2n}; 2d_n)$. Let $\Phi(G, 2n) \vee \tilde{2} = (\mathcal{S}', \mathcal{D}'; d')$. Then the field function d' of $\Phi(G, 2n) \vee \tilde{2}$ is defined by the formula $d'(x) = \max\{d_{2n}(x), 2\} = 2d_n(x)$. If $\Phi(G, 2n)$ is p -regular, then $\Phi(G, 2n) \vee \tilde{2}$ is p -regular. If $\Phi(G, 2n)$ is p -singular, then $\Phi(G, 2n) \vee \tilde{2}$ is p -singular provided $2n > 2$. Hence, $\mathcal{S}' = \mathcal{S}_{2n}$. Similarly, $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}_{2n}$.

The proof in the case of $k > 2$ is not more difficult.

2) The difference in this case ($k = 2$) is that the formula for d' is the following $\max\{d_{2n-1}(x), 2\} = 2d_n(x)$. The rest of the argument is the same. \square

6.7. Lemma. *Let X be a fundamental compactum of the type (G, n) , $G \in \sigma$. Then for every k , the k -th power X^k is a G -testing space for the class of compacta Y with $\dim Y - \dim_G Y < n$.*

Proof. By Proposition 6.6 the cd-type of a compactum X^k is the same as the cd-type of the union of $Z \coprod I^k$ where Z is a fundamental compactum of the cd-type (G, m) and $m = \dim X^k$. Hence, $\dim(Y \times X^k) = \max\{\dim(Y \times Z), \dim Y + k\}$. By Theorem 6.1 we can continue $= \max\{\dim_G Y + m, \dim Y + k\}$. Since for $k > 1$ the inequality $m - k \geq kn - k + 1 - k \geq n > \dim Y - \dim_G Y$ holds, $\dim_G Y + m \geq \dim Y + k$. Hence, $\dim(Y \times X^k) = \dim_G Y + m$. \square

6.8. Proposition. *Let R be a principal ideal domain with unity $1 \in R$, then for no prime p , $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \in \sigma(R)$.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \in \sigma(R)$. Then it means that p -torsion subgroup $T = p\text{-Tor}(R)$ is p -divisible. Note that T is an ideal in R . Therefore, $T = uR$ for some $u \in R$. Since $1 \in R$, it follows that $u \in T$. Let p^k be the order of u . Since T is p -divisible, there is a quotient $u/p^k \in T$. Then $u/p^k = uv$ for some $v \in R$. Hence, $0 = (p^k u)v = p^k(uv) = p^k(u/p^k) = u$. Contradiction. \square

6.9. Theorem. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous map between finite dimensional compacta. Then*

- (1) $\dim_G X \leq \dim_G Y + \max\{\dim f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$ for any abelian group G ,
- (2) $\dim_G X \leq \dim Y + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$ for any abelian group G ,
- (3) $\dim_G X \leq \dim_G Y + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$ if G is a principal ideal domain with the unity,
- (4) $\dim_G X \leq \dim_G Y + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\} + 1$ for any abelian group G .

Proof. Let $n > \dim X, \dim Y$.

1) We consider a map $f \times id : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow Y \times T_n(G)$. The Hurewicz Theorem from the Dimension Theory implies that $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) \leq \dim(Y \times T_n(G)) + \max\{\dim(f \times id)^{-1}(y, t) \mid (y, t) \in Y \times T_n(G)\}$. since $(f \times id)^{-1}(y, t) = f^{-1}(y)$ for all t , we have the following $\dim_G X + n \leq \dim_G Y + n + \max\{\dim f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$.

2) For that case we consider a map $f \circ \pi : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow Y$, where $\pi : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow X$ is the projection. By the Hurewicz theorem, we have $\dim(X \times T_n(G)) \leq \dim Y + \max\{\dim(f \circ \pi)^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$. Then $\dim_G X + n \leq \dim Y + \max\{\dim(f^{-1}(y) \times T_n(G)) \mid y \in Y\} = \dim Y + \max\{\dim(f^{-1}(y))\} + n$.

3) Let $G \in \sigma$. We consider a map $(f \circ \pi \times id) : X \times T_n(G) \times T_n(G) \rightarrow Y \times T_n(G)$. Note that $(f \circ \pi \times id)^{-1}(y, t) = f^{-1}(y) \times T_n(G)$. By Lemma 6.7 $T_n(G) \times T_n(G)$ is a G -testing space. This together with the Hurewicz theorem gives

$$(*) \dim_G X + \dim(T_n(G) \times T_n(G)) \leq \dim_G Y + n + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y)\} + n.$$

If $G \neq \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}$, then $\dim(T_n(G) \times T_n(G)) \leq 2n$ and hence, $\dim_G X \leq \dim_G Y + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y)\}$. Let G be a PID with the unity. Then by Proposition 6.8 no \mathbf{Z}_{p^∞} belongs to $\sigma(G)$. By the Bockstein theorem $\dim_G X = \dim_H X$ for some $H \in \sigma(G)$. Then $\dim_G X = \dim_H X \leq \dim_H Y + \max\{\dim_H f^{-1} \mid y \in Y\} \leq \dim_G Y + \max\{\dim_G f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in Y\}$.

4) Apply Proposition 3.4(2) to (*) to obtain the required inequality. \square

We recall that a map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ of a subset $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is called an ϵ -move if $\|f(x) - x\| < \epsilon$ for all $x \in X$.

6.10. Theorem. *For any compactum $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ and for any abelian group G there is an $\epsilon > 0$, such that the inequality $\dim_G f(X) \geq \dim_G X$ holds for every ϵ -move $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$.*

Proof. Since a test space $T_n(G)$ is n -dimensional, we may assume that $T_n(G) \subset \mathbf{R}^{2n+1}$. The Alexandroff Theorem says that for a compactum $X \times T_n(G) \subset \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^{2n+1}$ there is a positive ϵ such that for every ϵ -move $g : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{3n+1}$ one has the inequality $\dim(g(X \times T_n(G))) \geq \dim(X \times T_n(G))$. Given an ϵ -move $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ we define another ϵ -move $g : X \times T_n(G) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^{2n+1}$ as $f \times id$. We note that $g(X \times T_n(G)) = f(X) \times T_n(G)$. Then $\dim(g(X \times T_n(G))) = \dim(f(X) \times T_n(G)) = \dim_G X + n \geq \dim(X \times T_n(G)) = \dim_G X + n$. Hence, $\dim_G f(X) \geq \dim_G X$. \square

§7. INFINITE-DIMENSIONAL COMPACTA OF FINITE COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION

According to the Realization Theorem (5.1) for any abelian group $G \in \sigma$ for any number $n \in \mathbf{N}$ there is an n -dimensional compactum $X_{n,G}$ with the cohomological dimension $\dim_G X_{n,G} = 1$. Using this data it is easy to construct an infinite dimensional compactum X with $\dim_G X = 1$. It suffices to consider an one-point compactification $a(\cup_{n=1}^{\infty} X_{n,G})$ of a disjoint union of compacta $X_{n,G}$.

As it follows from 1.3(3) there is no such compactum for $G = \mathbf{Z}$. By the Alexandroff Theorem any n -dimensional compactum has $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = n$. Nevertheless one can prove the following:

7.1. Theorem. *There is an infinite-dimensional compactum X having $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq 3$.*

Proof. The proof is based on the following result in K-theory: $\tilde{K}_{\mathbf{C}}^*(K(\mathbf{Z}, n); \mathbf{Z}_p) = 0$ for $n \geq 3$ [B-M],[A-H]. Here $h^* = K_{\mathbf{C}}^*(; \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is the reduced complex K-theory with \mathbf{Z}_p coefficients, i.e. h^* is generalized cohomology theory defined by the spectrum $E_{2n} = BU^{M(\mathbf{Z}_p, 1)}$ and $E_{2n+1} = U^{M(\mathbf{Z}_p, 1)}$. This cohomology theory is continuous, since $h^k(L)$ is a finite group for every compact polyhedron L . We apply Theorem 5.2 to $P = S^4$, $K = K(\mathbf{Z}, 3)$ and h^* for $n = 0$ to obtain an essential map $f : X \rightarrow S^4$ of a compactum X having $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq 3$. If we assume for a moment that the dimension of X is finite, then by Alexandroff Theorem, $\dim X \leq 3$. But a map of 3-dimensional compactum to a 4-dimensional sphere cannot be essential. Hence $\dim X = \infty$. \square

We note that one can use K-homology instead of K-cohomology here, since

$$\tilde{K}_*^{\mathbf{C}}(K(\mathbf{Z}, 3); \mathbf{Z}_p) = 0$$

as well. In that case a compactum X has a h_* -essential map $f : X \rightarrow S^4$. Moreover by the proof of Theorem 5.2 one can assume that any given element $a \in h_*(P)$ lies in the image $\text{Im}(f_*)$. For applications we need a relative version of this.

7.2. Theorem. *Let h_* be a reduced generalized homology theory with*

$h_(K(G, n)) = 0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$. Then for every compact polyhedral pair (P, L) and any element $a \in h_*(K, L)$ there is a compactum $X \supset L$ and a map $f : (X, L) \rightarrow (P, L)$ such that*

- (1) $\dim_G(X \setminus L) \leq n$,
- (2) $a \in \text{Im}(f_*)$ and
- (3) $f|_L = \text{id}_L$.

This theorem is a relative version of Theorem 5.2 for $K = K(G, n)$.

If one applies this theorem to the pair $(B^4, \partial B^4)$ with $G = \mathbf{Z}$, $n = 3$ and $h_* = \tilde{K}_*(; \mathbf{Z}_p)$ for odd p and some nontrivial element in $h_*(B^4, \partial B^4)$, he gets a compactum $X \supset S^3$ of $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = 3$ and an essential map onto B^4 . Hence, X is infinite-dimensional as in Theorem 7.1.

Using more advanced algebraic topology we are going to prove the following:

7.3. Theorem [D-W2]. *There is an infinite dimensional compactum X with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) = 3$.*

We recall that a truncated spectrum is a sequence of pointed spaces $\mathbf{E} = \{E_i\}$, $i \leq 0$, such that $E_{i-1} = \Omega E_i$. Thus, any truncated spectrum is generated by one space E_0 . The lower half of every Ω -spectrum is an example of a truncated spectrum. The reduced truncated cohomology of a given space X with coefficients in a given truncated spectrum $T^i(X; \mathbf{E})$ is the set of pointed homotopy classes of mappings X to E_i . Note that $T^i(X)$ is a group for $i < 0$ and it is an abelian group for $i < -1$. Truncated cohomologies possess many features of generalized cohomology. For every map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ there is the induced homomorphism ($i > 0$) $f^* : T^i(Y) \rightarrow T^i(X)$. Homotopic maps induce the same homomorphism and a null-homotopic map induces zero homomorphism. There is the natural Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow T^r(A \cup B) \rightarrow T^r(A) \times T^r(B) \rightarrow T^r(A \cap B) \rightarrow T^{r+1}(A \cup B) \rightarrow \cdots$$

of groups for $r \leq -1$ and abelian groups for $r \leq -2$. Therefore Lemma 5.9 holds for a truncated cohomology for $n \leq -2$. We call a truncated homology T^* continuous if for every direct limit of finite CW-complexes $L = \lim_{\rightarrow} \{L_i; \lambda_{i+1}^i\}$ the following formula holds $T^k(L) = \text{Lim}_{\leftarrow} T^k(L_i)$ for $k < 0$. We note that the Milnor Theorem holds for truncated cohomologies:

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Lim}_{\leftarrow}^1 \{T^{k-1}(L_i)\} \rightarrow T^k(L) \rightarrow \text{Lim}_{\leftarrow} \{T^k(L_i)\} \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, if $T^k(M)$ is a finite group for every finite complex M and every $k < -1$, By the Mittag-Leffler condition T^* is continuous.

We consider a truncated cohomology T^* generated by a mapping space $E_0 = (S^7)^M$ where $M = M(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1) = \mathbf{R}P^2$ is a Moore space of the type $(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1)$ and S^7 is the 7-dimensional sphere.

7.4. Lemma. *The truncated cohomology theory T^* is continuous.*

For the proof we need the following

7.5. Proposition. *Let $\nu_2 : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be a map of the degree two. Then the map $\nu_2 \wedge id : S^1 \wedge \mathbf{R}P^2 \rightarrow S^1 \wedge \mathbf{R}P^2$ is null homotopic.*

Proof. The space $S^1 \wedge \mathbf{R}P^2$ is the suspension ΣM over the projective space and it can be defined as a quotient map $p : B^3 \rightarrow \Sigma M$. Temporarily we denote by 2 a fixed map of degree 2 between 2-spheres and by 1, the identity map of the 2-sphere. Let C_q denote the mapping cone of a map $q : X \rightarrow Y$ i.e. $C_q = cone(X) \cup_q Y$. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 & \longrightarrow & C_1 \\ & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow p \\ S^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 & \longrightarrow & C_2 \\ & & \uparrow 2 & & \uparrow g \\ S^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 & \longrightarrow & C_2 \end{array}$$

Here the mapping cone C_1 is homeomorphic to a 3-ball B^3 and C_2 is homomorphich to ΣM . First we note that the map g is homotopic to the map $\nu_2 \wedge id$. Then we show that g has a lift $g' : \Sigma M \rightarrow B^3$ with respect to p . In fact g' is defined by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 & \longrightarrow & C_1 \\ & & \uparrow 2 & & \uparrow g' \\ S^2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & S^2 & \longrightarrow & C_2 \end{array}$$

Since B^3 is contractible, g' is null-homotopic and, hence g is null-homotopic. \square

Proof of Lemma 7.4. Show that every element of a group $T^k(L)$ has an order 2 for $k < 0$. Indeed, $T^k(L) = [L, \Omega^{-k}(S^7)^M] = [\Sigma M, (S^7)^{\Sigma^{-k-1}L}]$. For any space N and for any element $a \in [\Sigma M, N]$ represented by a map $f : \Sigma M \rightarrow N$, the element $2a$ is represented by a map $f \circ (\nu_2 \wedge id)$ and it is homotopic to zero by virtue of Proposition 7.5. Note that $T^k(L) = [S^k \wedge L \wedge M, S^7]$. When a complex L is finite this group is finitely generated. Hence in the case of $k < -1$, the group $T^k(L)$ of any finite complex L is finite. As we know it suffices for the continuity. \square

7.6. Proposition. *For every $k < 0$ we have $T^k(K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], 1)) = 0$.*

Proof. We can present $K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], 1)$ as the direct limit of complexes M_i where each M_i is homotopy equivalent to the circle S^1 and every bonding map $\xi_i : M_i \rightarrow M_{i+1}$ is homotopy equivalent to a map of the degree two $S^1 \rightarrow S^1$. Then $T^k(K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], 1)) = [\lim_{\rightarrow} \{M_i, \xi_i\}, (S^7)^M] = [(\lim_{\rightarrow} \{M_i, \xi_i\}) \wedge M, S^7] = [\lim_{\rightarrow} \{M_i \wedge M, \xi_i \wedge id\}, S^7]$. Consider a bonding map $\xi_i \wedge id : M_i \wedge M \rightarrow M_{i+1} \wedge M$. This map is homotopy equivalent to the map $\nu_2 \wedge id$ and hence, it is homotopically trivial. Therefore the space $\lim_{\rightarrow} \{M_i \wedge M, \xi_i \wedge id\}$ is homotopically trivial. Hence, $T^k(K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], 1)) = 0$. \square

We also need the following result.

7.7. Miller Theorem (Sullivan Conjecture)[Mi]. *Let K be a CW-complex of finite dimension and π be a finite group. Then the mapping space $K^{K(\pi,1)}$ is weakly homotopy equivalent to a point.*

7.8. Proposition. *For every k we have, $T^k(K(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1)) = 0$.*

Proof. We note that $T^k(K(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1)) = [K(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1), (S^7)^{\Sigma^k M}] = [\Sigma^k M, (S^7)^{K(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1)}] = 0$ by Theorem 7.7. \square

The following Proposition is a version of Theorem 5.2 for a truncated cohomology.

7.9. Proposition. *Let P and K be simplicial complexes and assume that K is countable complex. Let T^* be a reduced truncated continuous cohomology theory. If $T^n(P) \neq 0$ and $T^k(K) = 0$ for some $n < -1$ and all $k < n$, then there exist a compactum X , having the property $K \in AE(X)$, and a T^n -essential map $f : X \rightarrow P$.*

The proof is the same.

Proof of Theorem 7.3. We take $P = S^3$, $K = K([\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}], 1) \vee K(\mathbf{Z}_2, 1)$ and K^* is as above. Note that $T^{-2}(S^3) = [S^3, \Omega^2(S^7)^M] = [S^3 \wedge S^2 \wedge M, S^7] = [\Sigma^5 M, S^7] = [M(\mathbf{Z}_2, 6), S^7] = H^7(M(\mathbf{Z}_2, 6)) = H_6(M(\mathbf{Z}_2, 6)) = \mathbf{Z}_2 \neq 0$. By Propositions 7.5 and 7.6 we have $T^k(K) = 0$ for $k \leq -2$. Proposition 7.9 gives us a compactum X with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_2} X \leq 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]} X \leq 1$ and an essential map $f : X \rightarrow S^3$. By the Bockstein Theorem $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}(q)} X \leq 1$ for all prime $q \neq p$. Hence, the cohomological dimensions of X with respect to all fields from the Bockstein basis σ do not exceed one. Hence by Theorem 3.15 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \times X) \leq 3$. Hence (see also Lemma 2.9), $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq 2$. Since X admits an essential map onto S^3 , the dimension of X cannot be ≤ 2 . Therefore by Alexandroff Theorem $\dim X = \infty$. \square

We recall that a space X is strongly infinite dimensional provided that there exists an essential map $f : X \rightarrow I^\infty$ of X onto the Hilbert cube. A map $f : X \rightarrow I^\infty$ is essential provided that $p \circ f : X \rightarrow I^n$ is essential for each coordinate projection $p : I^\infty \rightarrow I^n$. It is known that this definition does not depend on the product structure on the Hilbert cube I^∞ . Finally we recall that a map $f : X \rightarrow I^n$ is essential provided the extension problem $(f^{-1}(\partial I^n), f|_{\dots})$ on X for mappings to ∂I^n has no solution.

7.10. Theorem. *Let h^* be a reduced continuous cohomology theory such that $h^*(K) = 0$ for some countable simplicial complex K . Then there exists a strongly infinite dimensional compactum X having the property $K \in AE(X)$.*

7.11. Corollary. *There exists a strongly infinite dimensional compactum X with*

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq 3.$$

Proof. Take $K = K(\mathbf{Z}, 3)$ and $h^* = \tilde{K}_{\mathbf{C}}^*(; \mathbf{Z}_p)$. \square

7.12. Corollary. *For every prime p there is a strongly infinite dimensional compactum X with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]} X = 1$.*

Proof. Take $K = K(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1)$ and $h^* = \tilde{H}^*(; \mathbf{Z}_p)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.10. By induction we construct two inverse sequences $\{P_k, q_k^{k+1}\}$ and $\{I^k, \omega_k^{k+1}\}$ and a morphism between them i.e. a sequence of maps $\{f_k : P_k \rightarrow I^k\}$ such that all squares are commutative. The first sequence consists of polyhedra and the second sequence consists of k -cubes, $k = 1, 2, \dots$ with bonding maps $\omega_k^{k+1} : I^{k+1} \rightarrow I^k$ defined as projections on factors. For every k we define by the same induction an element $\mu_k \in h^*(I^k, \partial I^k)$ and a countable basis \mathcal{A}^k of extension problems on P_k with respect to the complex K and consisting of simplicial problems. We construct the sequences in such a way that

- 1) $(q_k^n)^* (f_k^*(\mu_k)) \neq 0$ for any k and every $n > k$,
- 2) every extension problem $(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k) \in \mathcal{A}^k$ is resolved by q_k^j for some j .

First, assume that we can construct such sequences. Then by Proposition 5.7 the limit space $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{P_k, q_k^{k+1}\}$ has the property $K \in AE(X)$. Since $(\omega_k^\infty \circ f)^*(\mu_k) = (q_k^\infty)^*(f_k)^*(\mu_k) \neq 0$, the map $\omega_k^\infty \circ f : X \rightarrow I^k$ is essential for every k . Therefore the limit map $f : X \rightarrow I^\infty$ is essential and, hence X is strongly infinite dimensional.

Now we present the induction. We define $P_1 = I^1$ and $f_1 = id$. Take nonzero element $\mu_1 \in h^*(I, \partial I)$ and fix a basis \mathcal{A}^1 . Assume that the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P_1 & \xleftarrow{q_1^2} & P_2 & \xleftarrow{q_2^3} & \dots & \xleftarrow{q_{k-1}^k} & P_k \\ f_1 \downarrow & & f_2 \downarrow & & & & f_k \downarrow \\ I^1 & \xleftarrow{\omega_1^2} & I^2 & \xleftarrow{\omega_2^3} & \dots & \xleftarrow{\omega_{k-1}^k} & I^k \end{array}$$

is already constructed, elements $\mu_i \in h^*(I^i, \partial I^i)$ are defined for $i \leq k$ and extension problem bases \mathcal{A}^i , $i \leq k$, are fixed such that

- 1) $(q_i^k)^* (f_i^*(\mu_i)) \neq 0$ for all $i \leq k$,
- 2) All problems $\cup_{i=1}^k \mathcal{A}^i$ are enumerated by all numbers of the form $p_1^{l_1} p_2^{l_2} \dots p_k^{l_k}$ where p_1, p_2, \dots, p_k are the first k prime numbers,
- 3) For every $i < k$ the problem having i -th number is resolved by some map q_j^k .

To make an induction step we note that the number k has the form $p_1^{l_1} \dots p_k^{l_k}$. Hence there is an extension problem $(A_i^r, \alpha_i^r) \in \mathcal{A}^r$ for $r \leq k$ having the number k in our list. We lift that problem to the k -th level and apply Lemma 5.6 to resolve that lift by a simplicial (with respect to some subdivisions) map $g : L \rightarrow P_k$ having point preimages homeomorphic to K or to one-point space. By virtue of Lemma 5.9, the induced homomorphism $g^* : H^*(P_k) \rightarrow h^*(L)$ is an isomorphism. Since h^* is continuous, there exists a compact subcomplex $L' \subset L$ such that $g_1^*((f_i \circ q_i^k)^*(\mu_i)) \neq 0$ for $i \leq k$ where g_1 is the restriction of g onto L' . We define the complex $P_{k+1} = L' \times I$ and the bonding map $q_k^{k+1} : P_{k+1} \rightarrow P_k$ as the composition $g_1 \circ \omega$ where $\omega : L' \times I \rightarrow L'$ is the projection. We define $f_{k+1} : P_{k+1} \rightarrow I^{k+1}$ as the product $(f_k \circ g_1) \times id : L' \times I \rightarrow I^k \times I$. We let μ_{k+1}

to be the suspension $\Sigma\mu_k$. Then we define a countable basis \mathcal{A}^{k+1} of extension problems on P_{k+1} consisting of simplicial problems. Enumerate all the problem in the list \mathcal{A}^{k+1} by all numbers of the form $p_1^{l_1} \dots p_k^{l_k} p_{k+1}^{l_{k+1}}$ with $l_{k+1} > 0$.

Let us verify the properties 1)-3) for $k+1$. It is clear that the conditions 2)-3) hold. By the construction the property 1) holds for $i < k$. Then all we need is to check that $f_{k+1}^*(\mu_{k+1}) \neq 0$. We note that the homomorphism $f_{k+1}^* : h^*(I^{k+1}, \partial I^{k+1}) \rightarrow h^*(P_{k+1}, (f_{k+1})^{-1}(\partial I^k))$ is generated by the following map $id_{S^1} \wedge (f_k \circ g_1) : S^1 \wedge (L' / (f_k \circ g_1)^{-1}(\partial I^k)) \rightarrow S^1 \wedge (I^k / \partial I^k)$ which is the suspension $\Sigma(f_k \circ g_1)$. Since $(f_k \circ g_1)^*(\mu_k) \neq 0$, we have that $f_{k+1}^*(\mu_{k+1}) \neq 0$.

Thus, the induction step is completed. \square

§8. RESOLUTION THEOREMS

In this section we are proving some resolution theorems for the cohomological dimension. We start from resolving of polyhedra. First we describe Williams' construction.

DEFINITION. A simplicial complex over n -simplex Δ^n is a pair (L, ξ) where L is a simplicial complex and $\xi : L \rightarrow \Delta^n$ is non degenerate simplicial map (no edge goes to a vertex).

EXAMPLE. The first barycentric subdivision of any simplicial n -dimensional complex K defines the natural complex over Δ^n . The map $\xi : \beta^1 K \rightarrow \Delta^n = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$ assigns to every barycenter $c_\sigma \in \beta^1 K$ the dimension of corresponding simplex σ .

Now for every resolution $f : X \rightarrow \Delta^n$ of a simplex Δ^n we can define a resolution of a simplicial complex (L, ξ) over Δ^n by taking the pullback:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X \Delta L & \xrightarrow{\quad} & X \\ & \searrow \xi' & \\ & & \downarrow f \\ & & \Delta^n \\ & \swarrow \xi & \\ |L| & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \Delta^n \end{array}$$

For example Pontryagin surfaces (Example 1.9) were constructed by taking resolutions of some triangulations of 2-dimensional polyhedra which are induced by a resolution $\xi : M_p \rightarrow \Delta^2$. Recall that ξ is a simplicial map of M_p onto a 2-simplex Δ^2 . Here M_p is the mapping cylinder of a map of degree p between two circles.

DEFINITION. Let G be an abelian group and L be a simplicial complex. An *Edwards-Walsh resolution* of L in the dimension n is a pair $(EW(L, G, n), \omega)$ consisting of a CW-complex $EW(L, G, n)$ and a map $\omega : EW(L, G, n) \rightarrow |L|$ onto a geometric realization of L such that

- (1) ω is 1-to-1 over the n -skeleton $L^{(n)}$, hence it defines an inclusion $j : L^{(n)} \subset EW(L, G, n)$,
- (2) for every simplex Δ of L , $\omega^{-1}(\Delta)$ is a subcomplex of $EW(L, G, n)$ having the type of Eilenberg-MacLane space $K(\oplus G, n)$,
- (3) for every simplex Δ of L the inclusion $\omega^{-1}(\partial\Delta) \subset \omega^{-1}(\Delta)$ induces an epimorphism $H^n(\omega^{-1}(\Delta); G) \rightarrow H^n(\omega^{-1}(\partial\Delta); G)$.

Here we regard a contractible space as $K(\oplus G, n)$ with zero number of summands G . We recall that $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ denotes the localization of integers at set of primes $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{P}$.

We say that an abelian group G is \mathcal{L} -local modulo torsion if $G/\text{Tor}(G) = G \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$.

8.1. Lemma. *For any of the groups \mathbf{Z} , $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$, \mathbf{Z}_p for any $n \in \mathbf{N}$ and for any simplicial complex L over a simplex Δ^m there is an Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega : EW(L, G, n) \rightarrow |L|$ with the additional property for $n > 1$:*

(4- \mathbf{Z}) *the $(n+1)$ -skeleton of $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}, n)$ is isomorphic to $L^{(n)}$;*

(4- \mathbf{Z}_p) *the $(n+1)$ -skeleton of $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)$ is obtained from $L^{(n)}$ by attaching $(n+1)$ -cells by a map of degree p to the boundary $\partial\Delta^{n+1}$ for every $(n+1)$ -dimensional simplex Δ^{n+1} .*

(4- $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) *for every subcomplex $N \subset L$ the homomorphism $j_* : H_n(N^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) \rightarrow H_n(\omega^{-1}(N); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})})$ generated by the inclusion of the n -skeleton of N in $\omega^{-1}(N)$ is an isomorphism and the kernel of the homomorphism $\omega_* : H_n(\omega^{-1}(N)) \rightarrow H_n(N)$ is \mathcal{L} -local modulo torsions.*

Proof. First we consider the case when $n > 1$. We consider three different cases.

(\mathbf{Z}) Induction on m . If $m \leq n$, we define $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}, n) = |L|$ and $\omega = id_L$. Assume that there is a resolution with the properties 1-4 for m -dimensional complex L . Consider a simplex Δ^{m+1} of the dimension $m+1$. The barycentric subdivision of its boundary $K = \beta^1\partial\Delta^{m+1}$ is a complex over Δ^m and, hence, we can apply the induction assumption. The n -dimensional homotopy group $\pi_n(EW(K, \mathbf{Z}, n))$ is equal to $\pi_n(K^{(n)})$ by the property (4- \mathbf{Z}). Since $K^{(n)}$ is homotopy equivalent to the wedge of n -spheres, the n -th homotopy group equals $\oplus \mathbf{Z}$. Therefore there exists a complex $\bar{K} \supset EW(K, \mathbf{Z}, n)$ of the type $K(\oplus \mathbf{Z}, n)$ such that its $n+1$ -skeleton coincides with the $n+1$ -skeleton of $EW(K, \mathbf{Z}, n)$ and, hence, coincides with $K^{(n)}$. We define a map $\bar{\omega} : \bar{K} \rightarrow \Delta^{m+1}$ such that $\bar{\omega}$ is an extension of $\omega : EW(K, \mathbf{Z}, n) \rightarrow K$ and $\bar{\omega}^{-1}(t) = \omega^{-1}(t)$ for every $t \in K$. We note that $\bar{\omega}$ has all properties 1-4 and, hence is a resolution of $m+1$ -simplex. Then we apply the Williams construction to obtain a resolution of an arbitrary complex over Δ^{m+1} . All properties 1-4 are easy to verify.

(\mathbf{Z}_p) The same, induction on m . Now we apply the property (4- \mathbf{Z}_p) to compute the n -dimensional homotopy group $\pi_n(EW(K, \mathbf{Z}_p, n))$. The result is $\oplus \mathbf{Z}_p$. Similarly we construct \bar{K} from $EW(K, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)$ by attaching cells in dimensions $n+2$ and higher. Then we apply the Williams construction.

($\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) We apply induction on m . If $m \leq n$, we define $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n) = |L|$ and $\omega = id_L$. Let $m \geq n+1$ and let K be as in (\mathbf{Z}). If $m = n+1$ we attach to the n -sphere K a complex $K(\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ having a $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -telescope as the $(n+1)$ -skeleton to obtain a complex \bar{K} . If $m > n+1$, then K is n -connected and hence the condition (4- $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) and the induction assumption imply that the group $H_n(\omega^{-1}(K))$ is \mathcal{L} -local modulo torsion. Hence there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow H_n(\omega^{-1}(K)) \rightarrow H_n(\omega^{-1}(K)) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})} \rightarrow 0$$

where G is $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion group. We note that

$$H_n(\omega^{-1}(K)) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})} = H_n(\omega^{-1}(K); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) = H_n(K^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) = \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}$$

by the induction assumption. Since $\omega^{-1}(K)$ is $(n-1)$ -connected, then by the Hurewicz theorem we have a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow G \rightarrow \pi_n(\omega^{-1}(K)) \rightarrow \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})} \rightarrow 0$. We attach $(n+1)$ -cells to $\omega^{-1}(K)$ along generators of the group G and then we attach cells of higher dimension to obtain a complex \bar{K} of the type $K(\oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$.

As above we define an extension $\bar{\omega} : \bar{K} \rightarrow \Delta^{m+1}$ of $\omega : \omega^{-1}(K) \rightarrow K$ such that $\bar{\omega}(\bar{K} \setminus \omega^{-1}(K)) \subset \text{Int } \Delta^{m+1}$. Then we apply Williams' construction to obtain a resolution of an arbitrary complex over Δ^{m+1} . The conditions (1)-(2) of an EW-resolution hold automatically.

To verify (3) we show that every map $f : \omega^{-1}(K) \rightarrow K(\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ admits an extension $\bar{f} : \bar{K} \rightarrow K(\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$. It holds true when $m = n+1$. For $m > n+1$ we note that $f_*(G) = 0$ where the homomorphism $f_* : \pi_n(\omega^{-1}(K)) \rightarrow \pi_n(K(\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n))$ is induced by f . It means that f can be extended to the $(n+1)$ -dimensional skeleton of \bar{K} . Since there is no obstruction for extending this map over higher dimensional cells, the required extension exists.

Now we check the property (4- $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) by induction on the number of $(m+1)$ -simplices in N . If that number is zero, the condition holds by the induction assumption. Let $N = N_1 \cup \Delta$ where Δ is an $(m+1)$ -simplex with $\Delta \cap N_1 = \partial\Delta$. We consider the diagram generated by the inclusion $j : N^{(n)} \subset \omega^{-1}(N)$ and the homology Mayer-Vietoris sequence with $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ -coefficients for the triples $(N^{(n)}, N_1^{(n)}, \Delta^{(n)})$ and $(\omega^{-1}(N^{(n)}), \omega^{-1}(N_1^{(n)}), \omega^{-1}(\Delta^{(n)}))$. We note that the spaces $\partial\Delta^{(n)}$ and $\omega^{-1}(\partial\Delta^{(n)})$ are $(n-1)$ -connected. Then the induction assumption and the five lemma imply that j_* is an isomorphism. Since the homomorphism $H_n(N^{(n)}) \rightarrow H_n(N)$ is an epimorphism which is factored through the homomorphism $\omega_* : H_n(\omega^{-1}(N)) \rightarrow H_n(N)$, the latter is also an epimorphism. We apply the homomorphism generated by tensoring with $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{L}}$ to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow K_N \rightarrow H_n(\omega^{-1}(N)) \rightarrow H_n(N) \rightarrow 0$, where K_N is the corresponding kernel. We expand that diagram by taking the Mayer-Vietoris sequence for the triad (N, N_1, Δ) and its preimage $\omega^{-1}(N, N_1, \Delta)$. For the kernels we obtain the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_{N_1} \oplus K_{\Delta} & \longrightarrow & K_N & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \phi \downarrow & & \\ K_{N_1} \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{L}} \oplus K_{\Delta} \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{L}} & \longrightarrow & K_N \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{\mathcal{L}} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Then the induction assumption implies that the homomorphism ϕ is an epimorphism. Since $H_n(N^{(n)})$ is torsion free, by already proven part of the property (4- $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) we have that all torsions of the group $H_n(\omega^{-1}(N))$ are $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsions. Therefore all torsions of K_N are of that type. Then we can conclude that the group K_N is \mathcal{L} -local modulo torsions.

By an abelinization of a finite complex L we understand a finite complex $ab(L)$ obtained from L by attaching 2-dimensional cells killing all nontrivial commutators of a finite set of generators of the fundamental group $\pi_1(L)$. If $L^{(1)}$ is the 1-dimensional skeleton of a simplicial complex L , then by $ab_L(L^{(1)})$ we denote an inductively constructed complex $ab_L(L^{(1)}) = L_{\dim L-1} \supset \cdots \supset L_3 \supset L_2 \supset L_1 = L^{(1)}$. Where L_2 is the union of

abelinizations $ab(\sigma^{(1)})$ of 1-skeletons of 3-simplices $\sigma \in L$. To construct L_3 we consider a 4-dimensional simplex $\delta \in L$ and consider $ab_{\delta(3)}\delta^{(1)} \subset L_2$ and take its abelization. Do it for all 4-simplices, then L_3 will be the union of all those abelizations and so on. \square

If $n = 1$ the property 4) for the group \mathbf{Z} takes the following form:

$EW(L, \mathbf{Z}, 1)^{[2]} = ab_L(L^{(1)})$. Here by $Y^{[k]}$ we denote the k -dimensional skeleton of CW-complex Y . For the group \mathbf{Z}_p the property 4) becomes the following: $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, 1)^{[2]} = ab_L(L^{(1)}) \cup_p \{B^2 \mid \sigma \in L, \dim \sigma = 2\}$. For the group $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ the property 4) remains the same. Then the argument is basically the same as in the case $n > 1$.

8.2. Lemma. *Assume that a compact X has the cohomological dimension*

$\dim_G X \leq n$. *Then for every Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega : EW(L, G, n) \rightarrow L$ and for every map $f : X \rightarrow L$ there is a map $f' : X \rightarrow EW(L, G, n)$ such that $\omega f'(x)$ lies in the same simplex of L as $f(x)$ for every point $x \in X$.*

Proof. The result follows from the property 2) of Edwards-Walsh resolution and the fact that $K(\oplus G, n) \in AE(X)$. \square

Suppose that $\{X_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$ is an inverse sequence of pointed spaces and base point preserving bonding maps. Then for every m there is a natural embedding of the product $X_1 \times \cdots \times X_m$ into the infinite product $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$. The sequence $X_1 \xleftarrow{p_1^2} X_2 \xleftarrow{p_2^3} \cdots \xleftarrow{p_{m-1}^m} X_m$ defines an imbedding of X_m into the product $\prod_{i=1}^m X_i \subset \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$. The inverse sequence $\{X_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$ defines an embedding of the limit space X in $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$. The the projection in the inverse sequence $p_m^{\infty} : X \rightarrow X_m$ coincides with the restriction on X of the projection onto the factor $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^m X_i$. This system of imbeddings in $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$ we call a *realization of the inverse sequence* $\{X_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$ in the product $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$.

Let ρ_i be a metric on X_i and let δ_i denote the diameter of X_i . We assume that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta_i < \infty$. Then the formula $\rho(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \rho_i(p_i^{\infty}(x), p_i^{\infty}(y))$ defines a metric ρ on the product $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$.

Let \mathcal{M} be a (finite) cover of a compact space X with a given metric ρ . By $d(\mathcal{M})$ we denote the diameter of $\mathcal{M} = \max\{\text{diam} M \mid M \in \mathcal{M}\}$ and by $\lambda(\mathcal{M})$ we denote the Lebesgue number of \mathcal{M} :

$$\lambda(\mathcal{M}) = \max\{r \mid \text{for any } r\text{-ball } O_r(x) \text{ there is } M \in \mathcal{M}, O_r(x) \subset M\}.$$

Here $O_r(x)$ is the ball in X of a radius r with respect to ρ , centered at $x \in X$. Let M_x denote an arbitrary $M \in \mathcal{M}$ with the property $x \in O_{\lambda(\mathcal{M})}(x) \subset Cl(M)$.

8.3. Lemma. *Let $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$ and $Z = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$ be limit spaces of inverse systems of compacta. Suppose the first sequence is realized in $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} K_i$ and for every i a finite cover \mathcal{M}^i of K_i , with the diameter d_i and the Lebesgue number λ_i , and a mapping $\alpha_i : L_i \rightarrow K_i$ are defined such that*

- (1) $\alpha_i(L_i) \cap M \neq \emptyset$ for every $M \in \mathcal{M}^i$,
- (2) $d_i < \lambda_{i-1}/4$,

(3) the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} & K_{i+1} \\ g_i^{i+1} \downarrow & & f_i^{i+1} \downarrow \\ L_i & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} & K_i \end{array}$$

is $\lambda_i/4$ -commutative.

Then there exists a continuous map $\alpha : Z \rightarrow X$ onto X such that the point preimage $\alpha^{-1}(x)$ is the limit space of $\lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i}), q_i^{i+1}\}$ where $x_i = f_i^\infty(x)$ and q_i^{i+1} is the restriction of g_i^{i+1} on $\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})$.

Proof. (A) First we show that for any i and k the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{i+k} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+k}} & K_{i+k} \\ g_i^{i+k} \downarrow & & f_i^{i+k} \downarrow \\ L_i & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} & K_i \end{array}$$

is $\lambda_i/2$ -commutative i.e. $\rho(\alpha_i(g_i^{i+k}(z)), f_i^{i+k}(\alpha_{i+k}(z))) < \lambda_i/2$ for all $z \in L_{i+k}$.

We apply induction on k . For $k = 1$ it follows by the condition (3) of the lemma. For $k > 1$ we apply the triangle inequality to obtain $\rho(\alpha_i(g_i^{i+k}(z)), f_i^{i+k}(\alpha_{i+k}(z)))$

$$\leq \rho(\alpha_i(g_i^{i+k}(z)), f_i^{i+1}\alpha_{i+1}g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z)) + \rho(f_i^{i+1}\alpha_{i+1}g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z), f_i^{i+k}(\alpha_{i+k}(z))).$$

By the induction assumption we have

$$\rho(\alpha_i g_i^{i+1}(g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z)), f_i^{i+1}\alpha_{i+1}(g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z))) < \lambda_{i+1}/4$$

and

$$\rho(\alpha_{i+1}g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z), f_{i+1}^{i+k}\alpha_{i+k}(z)) < \lambda_{i+1}/4.$$

By the definition of the metric ρ the map f_i^{i+1} is a contraction, hence

$$\rho(f_i^{i+1}\alpha_{i+1}g_{i+1}^{i+k}(z), f_i^{i+k}(\alpha_{i+k}(z))) < \lambda_{i+1}/4.$$

Therefore by the condition (2) of the Lemma we have the desired inequality

$$\rho(\alpha_i(g_i^{i+k}(z)), f_i^{i+k}(\alpha_{i+k}(z))) < \lambda_i/2 \text{ for all } z \in L_{i+k}.$$

(B) Then we prove that the sequence of maps $\alpha_i g_i^\infty : Z \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^\infty K_i$ has a limit.

Denote by s_k the sum $\sum_{i=k}^\infty \delta_i$ where δ_i is the diameter of K_i . Then for any point $z \in Z$ the triangle inequality $\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), \alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z)) \leq$

$$\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), f_i^{i+k}\alpha_{i+k}(g_{i+k}^\infty(z))) + \rho(f_i^{i+k}\alpha_{i+k}(g_{i+k}^\infty(z)), \alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z))$$

and the property (A) imply that

$$\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), \alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z)) \leq \lambda_i/2 + s_i.$$

Then the proof follows from the Cauchy Criterion.

Denote the limit map by α .

(C) We show that $\alpha(Z) \subset X$. Indeed, for every $z \in Z$ the distance from $\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z)$ to the preimage $(f_i^\infty)^{-1}(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z))$ does not exceed s_i . Hence $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), X) = 0$.

(D) Then we show that the inverse sequence $\lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i}), q_i^{i+1}\}$ is well defined for any $x \in X$, i.e. we show that

$$g_i^{i+1}(\alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}})) \subset \alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i}).$$

Take an arbitrary point $y \in \alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}})$ and show that $\alpha_i(y) \in M_{x_i}$. By the triangle inequality we have $\rho(\alpha_i g_i^{i+1}(y), x_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \rho(\alpha_i g_i^{i+1}(y), f_i^{i+1} \alpha_{i+1}(y)) + \rho(f_i^{i+1} \alpha_{i+1}(y), f_i^{i+1}(x_{i+1})) \\ &\leq \lambda_i/4 + d_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

By the condition (2) it does not exceed $\lambda_i/2$. Hence $\alpha_i g_i^{i+1}(y) \in O_{\lambda_i/2}(x_i) \subset M_{x_i}$.

(E) Show that

$$\alpha^{-1}(x) \supset \lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})\}.$$

Let $z \in \lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})\}$. Since $\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), x_i) \leq d_i$, then $\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), x) \leq d_i + s_i \rightarrow 0$. Hence $\alpha(z) = x$ and $z \in \alpha^{-1}(x)$.

(F) Then we show that $\alpha^{-1}(x) \subset \lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})\}$.

Let $z \in \alpha^{-1}(x)$ and suppose that z does not belong to $\lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})\}$. Then there exists a number i such that $g_i^\infty(z)$ does not belong to M_{x_i} . Therefore $\rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), x_i) > \lambda_i$. The property of the metric ρ and the triangle inequality imply that $\rho(\alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z), x)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \rho(f_i^{i+k} \alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z), x_i) \\ &\geq \rho(\alpha_i g_i^\infty(z), x_i) - \rho(f_i^{i+k} \alpha_{i+k} g_{i+k}^\infty(z), \alpha_i g_i^\infty(z)) \\ &\geq \lambda_i - \lambda_i/2 \end{aligned}$$

by (A). Hence, $\rho(\alpha(z), x) \geq \lambda_i/2$. Contradiction.

Thus, (E) and (F) imply that $\alpha^{-1}(x) = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})\}$. \square

We recall that a compact space X is called *cell-like* if every map $f : X \rightarrow K$ of X to a CW-complex is null homotopic. In that case X can be imbedded in the Hilbert cube as the intersection of a nested sequence of sets homeomorphic to the Hilbert cube. If X is finite dimensional, then it can be imbedded in the Euclidean space \mathbf{R}^n as the intersection of a nested sequence of topological n -dimensional cells. This property of F explains the name 'cell-like'.

8.4. Proposition. *If a compactum X is the limit space of an inverse sequence of compact spaces with homotopy trivial bonding maps, then X is cell-like.*

Proof. Let $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{X_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$. We assume that spaces X_i are pointed and the bonding maps are point preserving. Then the system is realized in $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$. Then $X = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} (X_k \times \prod_{i=k+1}^{\infty} X_i)$. Given a map $f : X \rightarrow K$ there is an extension \bar{f} over an open neighborhood O of X in $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$. Because of compactness there is a number k such that $X_k \times \prod_{i=k+1}^{\infty} X_i \subset O$. For large enough k the diameter of the set $\bar{f}(x \times \prod_{i=k+1}^{\infty} X_i)$ less than a given ϵ for all $x \in X_k$. For a CW-complex K there is an $\epsilon > 0$ such that every ϵ -close to f map $g : X \rightarrow K$ is homotopic to f . Take k chosen for this ϵ . Then the two maps f and $\bar{f} \circ \pi_k$ are homotopic. Here $\pi_k : \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^k X_i$ is the projection of the product onto the factor. Note that $\bar{f} \circ \pi_k = \bar{f} \circ f_k^{\infty} = \bar{f}|_{X_k} \circ f_k^{k+1} \circ f_{k+1}^{\infty}$. Since the map f_k^{k+1} is homotopically trivial, the map $\bar{f}|_{X_k} \circ f_k^{k+1} \circ f_{k+1}^{\infty}$ is null homotopic. Hence the map f is null homotopic. \square

A map between spaces $F : X \rightarrow Y$ is called cell-like if $f^{-1}(y)$ is a cell-like set for every $y \in Y$. Since the empty set is not cell-like, a cell-like map is always a map onto.

8.5. Edwards Resolution Theorem. *Let X be a compactum of cohomological dimension $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = n$. Then there is a compactum Z of dimension $\dim Z \leq n$ and a cell-like map $\alpha : Z \rightarrow X$.*

Proof. Let $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{P_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$ be a limit space of an inverse sequence of compact polyhedra. We construct inverse systems $\{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$ and $\{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$ as in Lemma 8.3 with $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$. In order to obtain a cell-like map α in the view of Proposition 8.4 we add one more condition on the sequences:

(4) a map $q_i^{i+1} : \alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}}) \rightarrow \alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i})$ is null homotopic.

We construct sequences by induction on i . Let $K_1 = P_1$ and let τ_1 be a triangulation on K_1 . We define L_1 as an n -dimensional skeleton $L_1^{(n)}$ of K_1 with respect to triangulation τ_1 and let $\alpha_1 : L_1 \rightarrow K_1$ be the inclusion. We define a cover \mathcal{M}^1 of K_1 by closed subsets as the union of stars of all vertices $\{Star(v) \mid v \in \tau_1^{(0)}\}$. Also we fix a metric ρ_1 on K_1 .

Now assume that we have constructed sequences $\{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$, $\{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$, $\alpha_i : L_i \rightarrow K_i$ together with metrics ρ_i , triangulations τ_i on K_i and covers \mathcal{M}^i for all $i \leq m$, satisfying the properties (1)-(4) of Lemma 8.3 and additionally $K_i = P_{r_i}$ for some r_i , a complex L_i is an n -dimensional skeleton of K_i with respect to a subdivision τ'_m of the triangulation τ_i with the mesh $< \lambda_i/8$ and α_i is the inclusion map for all i . Also assume that a cover \mathcal{M}^i is defined as $\{Star(v) \mid v \in \tau_i^{(0)}\}$. Moreover we assume that all spaces K_i are pointed and, hence, naturally imbedded in the product $\prod_{i=1}^m K_i$ and we assume that a metric ρ_i on each K_i is the induced metric from a metric ρ^m on the product.

We consider the Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega : EW(\tau'_m, \mathbf{Z}, n) \rightarrow K_m$ and apply Lemma 8.2 to the map $f = p_{r_m}^{\infty} : X \rightarrow P_{r_m} = K_m$ to obtain a lift $f' : X \rightarrow EW(\tau'_m, \mathbf{Z}, n)$. Since an Edwards-Walsh space is an ANR, there is a number $k > r_m$ and a map $\tilde{f} : P_k \rightarrow EW(\tau'_m, \mathbf{Z}, n)$ such that $\rho^m(\omega \tilde{f}(x), p_{r_m}^k(x)) < \lambda_m/4$ for all $x \in P_k$. We define $K_{m+1} = P_k$, $f_m^{m+1} = p_{r_m}^k$. We define a metric ρ^{m+1} on the product $\prod_{i=1}^{m+1} K_i$ as the sum of metrics ρ^m on $\prod_{i=1}^m K_i$ and a metric ρ_{m+1} bounded from above by $\frac{1}{2^m}$ on K_{m+1} . Then

we imbed K_{m+1} into the product $\prod_{i=1}^{m+1} K_i$ by maps $f_1^{m+1}, f_2^{m+1}, \dots, f_m^{m+1}, id_{K_{m+1}}$. Fix a base point in K_{m+1} to get a canonical imbedding of $\prod_{i=1}^m K_i$ in $\prod_{i=1}^{m+1} K_i$. Consider a triangulation τ_{m+1} on K_{m+1} such that $d_{m+1} = d(\mathcal{M}^{m+1}) = d(\{Star(v) \mid v \in \tau_{m+1}^{(0)}\}) < \lambda_m/4$ with respect to the metric ρ^{m+1} . Then the condition (2) of Lemma 8.3 is satisfied. We define L_{m+1} as an n -dimensional skeleton of a subdivision τ'_{m+1} of τ_{m+1} with the mesh $< \lambda_{m+1}/8$ and α_{m+1} as the inclusion. Then the condition (1) holds. We define $g_m^{m+1} = \omega \circ \bar{f} \mid_{L_{m+1}}$ where \bar{f} is a cellular approximation of f . Then $\omega \circ \bar{f}(x)$ and $g_m^{m+1}(x)$ lie in one simplex of τ'_m for any $x \in L_{m+1}$. By the triangle inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho^m(g_m^{m+1}(x), f_m^{m+1}(x)) \\ & \leq \rho^m(g_m^{m+1}(x), \omega \tilde{f}(x)) + \rho^m(\omega \tilde{f}(x), p_{r_m}^k(x)) \\ & \leq \text{mesh } \tau'_m + \frac{\lambda_m}{8} \\ & \leq \frac{\lambda_m}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (3) also holds for $i = m$. We note that by the construction $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$. It means that according to Lemma 8.3 there is a map $\alpha : Z \rightarrow X$ where $Z = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$ with $\alpha^{-1}(x) = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{M_{x_i}^{(n)}, g_i^{i+1} \mid \dots\}$. Note that Z is at most n -dimensional as a limit space of n -dimensional complexes. If additionally we will have the property (4), then by Proposition 8.4 the map α will be cell-like.

Show that the condition (4) holds. For that we prove the inclusion

$$g_m^{m+1}(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)}) \subset M_{x_m}^{(n)}.$$

Let Δ be an $n + 1$ -dimensional simplex from $M_{x_{m+1}}$. Then the image of Δ under the cellular map \bar{f} lies in $n + 1$ -dimensional skeleton with respect to the CW-structure on the Edwards-Walsh complex : $\bar{f}(\Delta) \subset EW(\tau'_m, \mathbf{Z}, n)^{[n+1]}$. By the property 4- \mathbf{Z} of the Edwards-Walsh resolution the $n + 1$ -skeleton $EW(\tau'_m, \mathbf{Z}, n)^{[n+1]}$ is equal to $|\ (\tau'_m)^{(n)} \ |$. From the construction of the Edwards-Walsh complex follows $\bar{f}(\Delta) \subset \sigma^{(n)}$ for some simplex $\sigma \in \tau'_m$ containing $\omega \tilde{f}(\Delta)$. In the proof of Lemma 8.3 part (D) it was shown that

$$\alpha_i g_i^{i+1}(\alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}})) \subset O_{\lambda_i/2}(x_i).$$

In our case it means that $g_m^{m+1}(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n)}) \subset O_{\lambda_i/2}(x_i)$. Hence $g_m^{m+1}(\partial\Delta) \subset O_{\lambda_i/2}(x_i)$. Hence, $\sigma \cap O_{\lambda_i/2}(x_i) \neq \emptyset$. Since $\text{diam } \sigma < \lambda_m/8$, we have $\sigma \subset O_{\lambda_i}(x_i)$. Therefore $g_m^{m+1}(\Delta) \subset O_{\lambda_i}(x_i) \subset M_{x_i}$. Since $g_m^{m+1}(\Delta) \subset |\ (\tau'_m)^{(n)} \ |$, we have the desired inclusion $g_m^{m+1}(\Delta) \subset M_{x_m}^{(n)}$. Since M_x is contractible, the inclusion $M_x^{(n)} \subset M_x^{(n+1)}$ is homotopy trivial for any x . Hence, the map $g_m^{m+1} \mid \dots : M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n)} \rightarrow M_{x_m}^{(n)}$ is null homotopic. The condition (4) is checked. \square

The following is a relative version of the Edwards Resolution theorem.

8.6. Theorem. *Let (X, A) be a compact pair with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(X \setminus A) \leq n$. Then there exists a pair (Z, A) with $\dim(Z \setminus A) \leq n$ and a cell-like map $\alpha : (Z, A) \rightarrow (X, A)$ which is the identity on A .*

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as in Theorem 8.5 with the only difference, that we present (X, A) as the limit space of relative polyhedra (P_i, A) with triangulations on $P_i \setminus A$ having simplices with sizes tending to zero when one approaches the subset A . \square

A map between compacta $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is called UV^n -map if every fiber $f^{-1}(y)$ is approximately n -connected. We call a compactum Z approximately n -connected if it has the UV^n -property i.e. for any imbedding of Z to ANR for every neighborhood $U \supset Z$ there is a smaller neighborhood $V \supset Z$ such that the inclusion $V \subset U$ induces a zero homomorphism for k -dimensional homotopy groups $\pi_k(V) \rightarrow \pi_k(U)$ for $k \leq n$.

8.7. Theorem. *Let X be a compactum of the cohomological dimension $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X = n$. Then there is a compactum Z of dimension $\dim Z \leq n$ and a \mathbf{Z}_p -acyclic UV^{n-1} -map $\alpha : Z \rightarrow X$ onto X .*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 8.5 we start from an inverse system of polyhedra $\{P_i, p_i^{i+1}\}$ with the limit space X and construct two inverse sequences $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$ and $\mathcal{S}_2 = \{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$ with limits $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \mathcal{S}_1$ and $Z = \lim_{\leftarrow} \mathcal{S}_2$, satisfying the conditions (1)-(3) of Lemma 8.3. In order to get the above properties of the limit map α we add the following condition:

(4) the map $q_i^{i+1} : M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)} \rightarrow M_{x_i}^{(n)}$ induces zero homomorphism in cohomologies with \mathbf{Z}_p -coefficients.

The construction of \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 is the same as in the proof of Theorem 8.5 with the only difference that we consider the Edwards-Walsh resolutions for the group \mathbf{Z}_p instead of \mathbf{Z} . We recall that M_x is the star of some vertex. Hence $M_x^{(n)}$ is $n - 1$ -connected. Hence the limit map α is approximately $n - 1$ -connected, i. e. UV^{n-1} . All we have to show is that $(q_i^{i+1})^* : H^n(M_{x_i}^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow H^n(M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is zero homomorphism. By the Universal Coefficient Theorem it suffices to show that q_i^{i+1} induces zero homomorphism for \mathbf{Z}_p -homologies. By the argument of Theorem 8.5 we know that $q_i^{i+1} = \omega \circ \bar{f} |_{M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)}}$.

Denote by h the restriction on $M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n+1)}$ of the map $\bar{f} : K_{i+1} \rightarrow EW(M_{x_i}, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)$. defined in the proof of Theorem 8.5. We recall \bar{f} is a cellular map and $\bar{f} \circ i = j \circ \omega \circ \bar{f} = j \circ q_i^{i+1}$ where $i : M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)} \rightarrow M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n+1)}$ and $j : M_{x_i}^{(n)} \rightarrow EW(M_{x_i}, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)$ are inclusions. Hence $\bar{f}(M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n+1)}) \subset EW(M_{x_i}, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)^{[n+1]}$. The property (4- \mathbf{Z}_p) of Edwradws-Walsh resolution implies that the inclusion $M_x^{(n)} \subset EW(M_x, \mathbf{Z}_p, n)^{[n+1]}$ induces a monomorphism of homologies with \mathbf{Z}_p -coefficients. Then the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_n(M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_p) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & H_n(M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n+1)}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \\ (q_i^{i+1})_* \downarrow & & h_* \downarrow \\ H_n(M_{x_i}^{(n)}; \mathbf{Z}_p) & \xrightarrow{j_*} & H_n(EW(M_{x_i}, \mathbf{Z}_p, n); \mathbf{Z}_p) \end{array}$$

implies that $j_* \circ (q_i^{i+1})_*$ is zero homomorphism. Hence $(q_i^{i+1})_*$ is zero homomorphism. \square

8.8. Remark. Let $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{P}$ be a family of prime numbers and let $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq n$ for all $p \in \mathcal{L}$. Then there exists \mathbf{Z}_p -acyclic, $p \in \mathcal{L}$, UV^{n-1} -map $f : Z \rightarrow X$ of n -dimensional compactum Z onto X .

Proof. In the construction of the inverse sequences \mathcal{S}_1 and \mathcal{S}_2 we apply the Edwards-Walsh resolutions with different $p \in \mathcal{L}$ and with every p infinitely many times. Then the result follows. \square

The following is a relative version of Theorem 8.7.

8.9. Theorem. Let (X, A) be a compact pair with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p}(X \setminus A) \leq n$ for prime $p \in \mathcal{L}$. Then there exists a compact pair (Z, A) with $\dim(Z \setminus A) \leq n$ and a \mathbf{Z}_p -acyclic, $p \in \mathcal{L}$, UV^{n-1} -map $\alpha : (Z, A) \rightarrow (X, A)$ which is the identity on A .

§9. RESOLUTIONS PRESERVING COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS

NOTATION. Let $g : X \rightarrow K$ be a map onto a simplicial complex K with a triangulation τ . By $\dim_G(g, \tau) \leq n$ we denote the following property of g :

For every subcomplex $L \subset K$ with respect to τ an every extension problem $\phi : L \rightarrow K(G, n)$ is resolved by g .

We note that $\dim_G(g, \tau)$ is not a number. We consider the inequality $\dim_G(g, \tau) \leq n$ as one symbol.

9.1. Proposition. An Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega : EW(\tau, G, n) \rightarrow K$ of a finite complex K with a triangulation τ has the property $\dim_G(\omega, \tau) \leq n$.

Proof. Consider a map $\phi : L \rightarrow K(G, n)$. It can be extended without problems over n -dimensional skeleton $K^{(n)}$ of K . Then by induction we can show that the map $w_m = \phi\omega|_{\omega^{-1}(K^{(m)}) \cup L} : \omega^{-1}(K^{(m)} \cup L) \rightarrow K(G, n)$ has an extension w_{m+1} over $\omega^{-1}(K^{(m+1)} \cup L)$. This follows from the property (3) of the Edwards-Walsh resolution. The union w of maps w_m will be a solution of the extension problem $\phi\omega|_{\omega^{-1}(L)}$. \square

A map $f : K \rightarrow L$ between two simplicial complexes is called *combinatorial* if the preimage $f^{-1}(M)$ of every subcomplex $M \subset L$ is a subcomplex of K .

9.2. Lemma. Let X be a limit space of the inverse sequence of polyhedra $\{K_i, q_i^{i+1}\}$ with fixed metrics ρ_i and fixed triangulations τ_i on K_i such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \text{mesh}(q_k^{k+i}(\tau_{k+i})) = 0$$

for all k . Assume that all bonding maps q_i^{i+1} are combinatorial with respect to τ_{i+1} and τ_i and $\dim_G(q_i^{i+1}, \tau_i) \leq n$ for infinitely many i . Then $\dim_G X \leq n$.

Proof. First we note that extension problems on X of the type $(q_i^\infty)^{-1}(L, \phi)$ form a basis of extension problems for the mappings to $K(G, n)$, where L is a subcomplex of K_i with

respect to the triangulation τ_i . By the assumption of Lemma, every such problem (L, ϕ) is resolved by a map q_i^j for some j . Indeed, take $j > i$ with $\dim_G(q_{j-1}^j, \tau_{j-1}) \leq n$. Since the map q_i^{j-1} is combinatorial, the problem $(q_i^{j-1})^{-1}(L, \phi)$ is resolved by q_{j-1}^j . Hence, the original problem (L, ϕ) is resolved by q_i^j . Therefore every basic problem $(q_i^\infty)^{-1}(L, \phi)$ is solvable and, hence, by Proposition 5.4, all extension problems on X to $K(G, n)$ have a solution. Hence, by Theorem 1.1, $\dim_G X \leq n$. \square

The Proof of Lemma 8.1 can be applied to prove the following.

9.3. Proposition. *Let G be one of the following groups \mathbf{Z} , \mathbf{Z}_p or $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ where $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{P}$ is a set of primes. Let $K \subset L$ be a subcomplex of a simplicial complex L and let $\omega : EW(K, G, n) \rightarrow K$ be an Edwards-Walsh resolution. Then there exists an Edwards-Walsh resolution $\bar{\omega} : EW(L, G, n) \rightarrow L$ with $\bar{\omega}|_{\bar{\omega}^{-1}(K)} = \omega$.*

9.4. Theorem. *Let \mathcal{L} be a set of prime numbers and let $n \geq 2$. Then for every compactum X of the cohomological dimension $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}} X \leq n$ there exists a compactum Y having dimensions $\dim Y \leq n + 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}} Y \leq n$ and a $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ -acyclic map $\alpha : Y \rightarrow X$ of Y onto X .*

Proof. We construct inverse sequences $\{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$, $\{L_i, g_i^{i+1}\}$ and a sequence of maps $\{\alpha : L_i \rightarrow K_i\}$ having the properties (1)-(3) of Lemma 8.3 with $X = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{K_i, f_i^{i+1}\}$ and $\dim L_i = n + 1$ for all i . Then a compactum Z of Lemma 8.3 will be at most $n + 1$ -dimensional. In order to obtain the acyclicity of the map α , we require the following

(4) A homomorphism $(q_i^{i+1})^* : \tilde{H}^*(\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i}); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(\alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}}); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})})$ is trivial.

To obtain the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}} Z \leq n$ we want to apply Lemma 9.2 and, hence, we require the existence of metrics $\hat{\rho}_i$ and triangulations κ_i on L_i such that 1) a map g_i^{i+1} is combinatorial with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}}(g_i^{i+1}, \kappa_i) \leq n$ and with

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \text{mesh}(g_i^{i+k}(\kappa_{i+k})) = o \text{ for any } i.$$

We construct that by induction. First we fix an inverse sequence of compact polyhedra $\{P_r, p_r^{r+1}\}$ with limit space X . By the induction on m we construct the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} L_1 & \xleftarrow{g_1^2} & L_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{g_{m-1}^m} & L_m \\ \alpha_1 \downarrow & & \alpha_2 \downarrow & & & & \alpha_m \downarrow \\ K_1 & \xleftarrow{f_1^2} & K_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{f_{m-1}^m} & K_m \end{array}$$

On each K_i we define a cover \mathcal{M}^i with the diameter d_i and the Lebesgue number λ_i , a triangulation τ_i , a metric ρ_i and a base point x_i^* . On each L_i we define a triangulation κ_i , a metric $\hat{\rho}_i$ having the following properties

- (1) (1) of Lemma 8.3 i.e. $\alpha_i(L_i) \cap M \neq \emptyset$ for every $M \in \mathcal{M}^i$,
- (2) (2) of Lemma 8.3, i.e. $d_i < \lambda_{i-1}/4$,

(3) (3) of Lemma 8.3, i.e. the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L_{i+1} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{i+1}} & K_{i+1} \\ g_i^{i+1} \downarrow & & f_i^{i+1} \downarrow \\ L_i & \xrightarrow{\alpha_i} & K_i \end{array}$$

is $\lambda_i/4$ -commutative.

- (4) A homomorphism $(g_i^{i+1})^* : \tilde{H}^*(\alpha_i^{-1}(M_{x_i}); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^*(\alpha_{i+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{i+1}}); \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})})$ is trivial, where $M_{x_i} \in \mathcal{M}^i$ and $x_i \in O_{\lambda_i}(x) \subset Cl(M_{x_i})$
- (5) All spaces K_i are imbedded into the product $\prod_{j=1}^m K_j$ by the mapping

$$(f_1^i, f_2^i, \dots, f_{i-1}^i, id_{K_i}, x_{i+1}^*, \dots, x_m^*)$$

and the metric ρ_i is the induced from a brick metric $\rho^1 + \dots + \rho^m$ on the product. Also we assumed that $diam_{\rho_i} K_i \leq 1/2^i$,

- (6) $mesh_{\rho_i}(\tau_i) < \lambda_i/16$,
- (7) For every $M \in \mathcal{M}^i$, M is a contractible subcomplex of K_i with respect to τ_i ,
- (8) For every i there is $r(i)$ such that $K_i = P_{r(i)}$ and $f_i^{i+1} = p_r^{r(i+1)}(i)$,
- (9) A complex L_i has the following CW-complex structure: Take $n+1$ -skeleton $K_i^{(n+1)}$ of τ_i subdivide some of its $n+1$ -cells into a finite union of $n+1$ -cells and replace some of the smaller $n+1$ -cells by $n+1$ -cells attached to the same boundary by maps of degree having all prime factors in $\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L}$. Then α_i is the natural projection of L_i onto $K_i^{(n+1)}$ taking new $n+1$ -cells to original,
- (10) The cellular structure on L_i agrees with the triangulation κ_i i.e. every CW-subcomplex is a simplicial complex with respect to κ_i ,
- (11) Every complex L_i is supplied with a metric $\hat{\rho}_i$ and $mesh_{\hat{\rho}_j}(g_j^i(\kappa_i)) \leq 1/2^i$ for every $j \leq i$,
- (12) g_i^{i+1} is combinatorial and $g_i^{i+1} = \omega_i \circ \tilde{f}_i$ where $\omega_i : EW(\kappa_i, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n) \rightarrow L_i$ is an Edwards-Walsh resolution.

The beginning of the induction: let $K_1 = P_1$, let τ_1' be a triangulation on K_1 and let ρ^1 be a metric on K_1 of the diameter $\leq 1/2$. Let \mathcal{M}^1 be a cover of K_1 by stars $M = \{Star(v) \mid v \in (\tau_1')^{(0)}\}$. We define $\rho_1 = \rho^1$ and consider a subdivision τ_1 of τ_1' with $mesh_{\rho_1}(\tau_1) \leq \lambda_1/8$ where λ_1 is the Lebesgue number of \mathcal{M}^1 with respect to the metric ρ_1 . Define L_1 to be the $n+1$ -skeleton of K_1 with respect to triangulation τ_1 and define $\alpha_1 : L_1 \rightarrow K_1$ as the inclusion. Take any metric $\hat{\rho}_1$ on L_1 and fix a triangulation κ_1 on L_1 with $mesh_{\hat{\rho}_1}(\kappa_1) < 1/2$. Fix a point $x_1^* \in K_1$. All conditions (1)-(12) are satisfied.

Now we assume that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} L_1 & \xleftarrow{g_1^2} & L_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{g_{m-1}^m} & L_m \\ \alpha_1 \downarrow & & \alpha_2 \downarrow & & & & \alpha_m \downarrow \\ K_1 & \xleftarrow{f_1^2} & K_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{f_{m-1}^m} & K_m \end{array}$$

is constructed satisfying the properties (1)-(12). We consider the map

$$\alpha_m \circ \omega_m : EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n) \rightarrow | \tau_m^{(n+1)} | .$$

According to the condition (9) the homology group $H_n(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma))$ is a finite $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion group for every $n + 1$ -dimensional simplex $\sigma \in \tau_m$. The same holds true for every n -connected subcomplex $N \subset K_m$. By the property (4- $\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$) for every simplex σ of dimension $\geq n + 1$ there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \pi_n(\omega_m^{-1}(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)}))) \rightarrow H_n(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)})) \rightarrow 0$$

where K is \mathcal{L} -local modulo torsions. Hence $K/Tor(K) = \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ and $Tor(K)$ consists of $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsions. We consider an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K/Tor(K) \rightarrow \pi_n(\omega_m^{-1}(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)})))/Tor(K) \rightarrow H_n(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)})) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $Ext(G, \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}) = 0$ for any finite $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion group G , we can present the group $\pi_n(\omega_m^{-1}(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)})))/Tor(K)$ as the direct sum of $\oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ and some $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion group G_σ . Thus, we have an epimorphism $\pi_n(\omega_m^{-1}(\alpha^{-1}(\sigma^{(n+1)}))) \rightarrow \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}$ with a $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion kernel U_σ . Now for every $\sigma \in \tau_m$ of dimension $\geq n + 1$ we kill the elements of the above group U_σ by attaching $n + 1$ -cells. Then by attaching cells of higher dimensions we turn the space $EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ into a EW-resolution $w_m : EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n) \rightarrow K_m$ of τ_m . Here the projection w_m takes new open cells to the interior of corresponding simplices σ . Since $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}} X \leq n$, by Lemma 8.2 there is a combinatorial lift $p'_m : X \rightarrow EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ of $p_{r(m)}^\infty : X \rightarrow P_{r(m)} = K_m$ (see (8)). Since $EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ is an absolute neighborhood extensor, there is a number k and a map $f'_m : P_k \rightarrow EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}_{(\mathcal{L})}, n)$ such that

$$(*) \quad \rho_m(w_m f'_m, p_{r(m)}^k) < \lambda_m/16.$$

We define $r(m + 1) = k$, $K_{m+1} = P_k$ and $f_m^{m+1} = p_{r(m)}^k$. Take a metric ρ^{m+1} on K_{m+1} of the diameter $\leq 1/2^{m+1}$ and define a metric ρ_{m+1} on the product $\prod_{i=1}^{m+1} K_i$ as the sum $\rho_m + \rho^{m+1}$. Fix a point $x_{m+1}^* \in (f_m^{m+1})^{-1}(x_m^*)$. The properties (5) and (8) are satisfied.

Consider a triangulation τ'_{m+1} of K_{m+1} with

$$d_{m+1} = d(\{Star(v) \mid v \in (\tau'_{m+1})^{(0)}\}) < \lambda_m/4$$

and define

$$\mathcal{M}^{m+1} = \{Star(v) \mid v \in (\tau'_{m+1})^{(0)}\}.$$

Then (2) and (7) are satisfied.

Let τ_{m+1} be a subdivision of τ'_{m+1} with $\text{mesh}_{\rho_{m+1}}(\tau_{m+1}) < \lambda_{m+1}/16$, where λ_{m+1} is the Lebesgue number of \mathcal{M}^{m+1} with respect to ρ_{m+1} . Then (6) holds.

Let $\bar{f}_m : K_{m+1} \rightarrow EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)$ be a cellular approximation of f'_m with respect to τ_{m+1} and the standard CW-structure on $EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)$. By the construction the $n + 1$ -dimensional skeleton of $EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)$ admits the following description:

$$EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)^{[n+1]} = EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)^{[n+1]} \cup_{\beta_i} B_i^{n+1},$$

where $\beta_i : \partial B_i^{n+1} \rightarrow EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)^{[n+1]}$ defines a $(\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{L})$ -torsion element $(\beta_i)_*$ in the homotopy group $\pi_n(EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n))$.

Now we construct a finite CW-complex L_{m+1} as follows. Consider $n + 1$ -skeleton $K_{m+1}^{(n+1)} = |\tau_{m+1}^{(n+1)}|$ and the restriction of \bar{f}_m on it. We may assume that for every $n + 1$ -simplex Δ in τ_{m+1} there is a partition of Δ into finitely many PL cells $\Delta = D_1^{n+1} \cup \dots \cup D_s^{n+1}$ such that the image $\bar{f}_m(D_i^{n+1})$ is an $n + 1$ -cell in $EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)^{[n+1]}$. If $\bar{f}_m(D_i^{n+1}) = B_j^{n+1}$ for some j , we delete the interior of D_i^{n+1} and attach an $n + 1$ -cell \bar{D}_i^{n+1} by means of a map $\partial \bar{D}_i^{n+1} \rightarrow \partial D_i^{n+1}$ of the degree equal to the order of the element $(\beta_j)_*$. We define $\alpha_{m+1} : L_{m+1} \rightarrow |\tau_{m+1}^{(n+1)}| \subset K_{m+1}$ by taking every cell \bar{D}_i^{n+1} to D_i^{n+1} . Then the properties (1), (9) hold.

Denote $N_m = EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n)^{[n+1]}$. Now the map $\bar{f}_m|_{\bar{f}_m^{-1}(N_m)} : \bar{f}_m^{-1}(N_m) \rightarrow N_m$ has an extension $\tilde{f}_m : L_{m+1} \rightarrow N_m$. We define $g_m^{m+1} = \omega_m \circ \tilde{f}_m$. Then (12) holds.

Fix a metric $\hat{\rho}_{m+1}$ on L_{m+1} . We may assume that L_{m+1} is a polyhedron and we take a triangulation κ_{m+1} on it with $\text{mesh}_{\hat{\rho}_j}(g_j^{m+1}(\kappa_{m+1})) < 1/2^{m+1}$ for all $j \leq m + 1$. Then (10) and (11) hold.

In order to verify (3) we have to show that

$$\rho_m(\alpha_m g_m^{m+1}(x), f_m^{m+1} \alpha_{m+1}(x)) < \lambda_m/4.$$

Indeed, $\rho_m(\alpha_m g_m^{m+1}(x), f_m^{m+1} \alpha_{m+1}(x))$

$$\leq \rho_m(\alpha_m g_m^{m+1}(x), w_m \bar{f}_m \alpha_{m+1}(x)) + \rho_m(w_m \bar{f}_m \alpha_{m+1}(x), f_m^{m+1}(\alpha_{m+1}(x)))$$

by (6) and (*) $< \rho_m(\alpha_m \omega_m \tilde{f}_m(x), w_m \bar{f}_m \alpha_{m+1}(x)) + \lambda_m/8$

$$= \rho_m(w_m \tilde{f}_m(x), w_m \bar{f}_m \alpha_{m+1}(x)) + \lambda_m/8 < \lambda_m/8 + \lambda_m/8 = \lambda/4.$$

Now we check (4). Since a complex $M_{x_{m+1}}$ is contractible, its n -skeleton $M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)}$ is n -connected. Hence by the construction the preimage $\alpha_{m+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{m+1}}) = \alpha_{m+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)})$ is $n - 1$ -connected. Note that

$$H^n(\alpha_{m+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)}); \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})) = H^n(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)}; \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})) = 0.$$

Since $\alpha_{m+1}^{-1}(M_{x_{m+1}}^{(n+1)})$ is $n + 1$ -dimensional, it suffices to check (4) in the dimension $n + 1$. Note that

$$H^{n+1}(EW(L, \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}), n); \mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})) = 0.$$

Then by (12) $(q_m^{m+1})^*$ is a zero homomorphism in the dimension $n + 1$. \square

We note that if $\mathcal{L} = \emptyset$, then $\mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L}) = \mathbf{Q}$.

There is a relative version of Theorem 9.4.

9.5. Theorem. *Let \mathcal{L} be a set of primes and let $n \geq 2$. Let (X, A) be a compact pair with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})}(X \setminus A) \leq n$. Then there exists a compact pair (Z, A) with $\dim(Z \setminus A) \leq n+1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})}(Z \setminus A) \leq n$ and a $\mathbf{Z}(\mathcal{L})$ -acyclic map $\alpha : (Z, A) \rightarrow (X, A)$ onto X which is identity on A .*

9.6. Proposition. *For every finite simplicial complex L there is the equality*

$$\pi_i(EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)) = 0 \text{ for } k < i < 2k - 1.$$

Proof. Induction on $\dim L$. If $\dim L = 0$, then the proposition holds.

Assume that it holds for all m -dimensional complexes and let L be $m+1$ -dimensional. We apply induction on the number of simplices in L . If L consists of one simplex, then $EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) = K(\oplus \mathbf{Z}_p, k)$ and hence the proposition holds. Let $L = K \cup \Delta$ where Δ is a simplex of the dimension $m+1$. Since $i < 2k-1$ and $\omega^{-1}(K')$ is $k-1$ -connected for any subcomplex $K' \subset L$ where $\omega : EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) \rightarrow K'$ is the Edwards-Walsh resolution, the Mayer-Vietoris sequence holds for homotopy groups:

$$\pi_i(\tilde{\Delta}) \oplus \pi_i(\tilde{K}) \rightarrow \pi_i(L) \rightarrow \pi_{i-1}(\tilde{C}) \rightarrow \pi_i(\tilde{\Delta}) \oplus \pi_i(\tilde{K}).$$

Here by \tilde{A} we denote the preimage $\omega^{-1}(A)$ for a subcomplex $A \subset K$. Note that \tilde{A} is an Edwards-Walsh resolution of A . The induction assumption implies that $\pi_i(L) = 0$ for $k+1 < i < 2k-1$. Note that $\pi_k(\tilde{C}) \rightarrow \pi_k(\tilde{\sigma})$ is a monomorphism. Then the exactness of the Mayer-Vietoris sequence implies that $\pi_{k+1}(L) = 0$.

9.7. Proposition. *For any p, k and any simplicial complex L there exists an Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega : EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) \rightarrow L$ such that $\omega(EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)^{[n]}) \subset L^{(k+1)}$ for all $n < 2k-1$. Moreover, any such resolution $\omega : EW(L, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) \rightarrow L$ given over a subcomplex $L \subset K$ can be extended to $\tilde{\omega} : EW(K, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) \rightarrow K$ with the same property $\omega(EW(K, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)^{[n]}) \subset K^{(k+1)}$ for any $n < 2k-1$.*

Proof. Induction on $m = \dim K$. If $m = k+1$ the statement is correct. Let $\partial\Delta$ be a boundary of an m -simplex with some triangulation τ . Assume that $\omega : EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k) \rightarrow \partial\Delta$ be an Edwards-Walsh resolution with the above property. By Proposition 9.6 $\pi_i(EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)) = 0$ for $k < i < 2k-1$. Note that $\pi_i(EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)) = 0$ for $i < k$. By the property of Edwards-Walsh resolutions, $\pi_k(EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)) = \oplus \mathbf{Z}_p$. Therefore we can construct $EW(\Delta, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)$ out of $EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)$ by attaching cells in the dimensions $2k-1$ and higher. Hence $\omega(EW(\Delta, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)^{[n]}) = \omega(EW(\tau, \mathbf{Z}_p, k)) \subset (\partial\Delta)^{(k+1)} \subset \Delta^{(k+1)}$. Then by induction on the number of simplices in a complex K we can construct the required Edwards-Walsh resolution.

9.8. Theorem. *For any set of primes $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{P}$ and for every compactum X with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X \leq n$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq k$ for $p \in \mathcal{L}$ with $n < 2k-1$ there exists a compactum Y with $\dim Y \leq n$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y \leq k$ for all $p \in \mathcal{L}$ and a cell-like map $f : Y \rightarrow X$.*

Proof. Define a sequence $\{p(i)\}$ of primes such that each $p \in \mathcal{L}$ enters the sequence

infinitely many times. We construct inverse sequences of polyhedra

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
L_1 & \xleftarrow{g_1^2} & L_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{g_{m-1}^m} & L_m & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots \\
\alpha_1 \downarrow & & \alpha_2 \downarrow & & & & \alpha_m \downarrow & & \\
K_1 & \xleftarrow{f_1^2} & K_2 & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots & \xleftarrow{f_{m-1}^m} & K_m & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \dots
\end{array}$$

as in the proof of Theorem 9.4 with the properties

- (1) (1) of Lemma 8.3,
- (2) (2) of Lemma 8.3,
- (3) (3) of Lemma 8.3,
- (4) L_i is an n -skeleton of K_i with respect to τ_i and α_i is the inclusion $K_i^{(n)} \subset K_i$,
- (5) A map $g_i^{i+1} : M_{x_{i+1}}^{(n)} \rightarrow M_{x_i}^{(n)}$ is nul-homotopic for odd i ,
- (6) (5) of Theorem 9.4,
- (7) (6) of Theorem 9.4,
- (8) (7) of Theorem 9.4,
- (9) (8) of Theorem 9.4,
- (10) (10) of Theorem 9.4,
- (11) (11) of Theorem 9.4,
- (12) g_i^{i+1} is combinatorial and $g_i^{i+1} = \omega_i \circ \tilde{f}_i$, where $\omega_i : EW(\kappa_i, \mathbf{Z}_{p(\frac{i+1}{2})}, k)$ for every odd i .

Then it yields a cell-like map $\alpha : Z \rightarrow X$. Since $\dim L_i = n$, a compact Z is at most n -dimensional. Propositions 9.1 and 9.2 imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Z \leq k$ for all $p \in \mathcal{L}$.

We construct the sequences above by induction. If m is even, we construct $\alpha_{m+1} : L_{m+1} \rightarrow K_{m+1}$, g_m^{m+1} and f_m^{m+1} as in the proof of Theorem 8.5.

If m is odd, we consider an Edwards-Walsh resolution $\omega_m : EW(\kappa_m, \mathbf{Z}_{p(\frac{m+1}{2})}, k) \rightarrow L_m = K_m^{(n)}$ as in Proposition 9.7. Again, by Proposition 9.7 there exists an extension $w_m : EW(\tau_m, \mathbf{Z}_{p(\frac{m+1}{2})}, k) \rightarrow K_m$. We construct K_{m+1} , f_m^{m+1} and L_{m+1} together with a cellular map $\tilde{f}_m : K_{m+1} \rightarrow EW(K_m, \mathbf{Z}_{p(\frac{m+1}{2})}, k)$ as in Theorem 9.4. Then by the property of this Edwards-Walsh resolution, stated in Proposition 9.7, $w_m \circ \tilde{f}_m(L_{m+1}) \subset K_m^{(k+1)} \subset K_m^{(n)} = L_m$. Define $g_m^{m+1} = w_m \circ \tilde{f}_m$. \square

§10. IMBEDDING AND APPROXIMATION

According to the classical theorem every n -dimensional compactum can be imbedded in \mathbf{R}^{2n+1} . In this section we study the following question: Given cd-type F find the least possible number m such that F has a representative X embeddable in R^m . This question makes sense for cd-types with bounded norm $\|F\| < \infty$. The main result in this section is the following

10.1. Theorem. *For every cd-type F of $\|F\| = n$ there is a compactum $X \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ having cd-type F .*

The prove of this theorem gives an independent proof of the Realization Theorem.

We recall that $M(G, n)$ denotes a Moore space, i.e. a CW-complex with trivial homology groups in dimensions $i \neq n$ and with $H_n(M(G, n)) = G$.

10.2. Proposition. *Suppose that the join product $L * M(G, 1)$ is $(n + 1)$ -connected for some countable complex L and some abelian group G . Then there exists an n -dimensional compactum $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ with nontrivial Steenrod homology group $H_n(Y; G) \neq 0$ and with $L \in AE(Y)$.*

Proof. Let $A = S^1 \subset S^{n+2}$ be a circle in $(n + 2)$ -dimensional sphere and let $g : A \rightarrow M(G, 1)$ induce a nontrivial element of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M(G, 1))$. Since $L * M(G, 1)$ is $(n + 1)$ -connected, we have $L * M(G, 1) \in AE(S^{n+2})$. By Generalized Eilenberg-Borsuk theorem [Dr3] there exists a compactum $Y \subset S^{n+2}$ with $L \in AE(Y)$ and an extension $\bar{g} : S^{n+2} \setminus Y \rightarrow M(G, 1)$. Since the natural inclusion $i : M(G, 1) \rightarrow K(G, 1)$ induces an isomorphism of the fundamental groups, the composition $i \circ g$ is a homotopically nontrivial map. Therefore $i \circ \bar{g}$ is a homotopically nontrivial map. The map $i \circ \bar{g}$ represents some nontrivial element $\alpha \in \check{H}^1(S^{n+2} - Y; G)$. By the Sitnikov duality there is a dual nontrivial element $\beta \in H_n(Y; G)$. This implies that $\dim Y \geq n$. It is possible to show that $\dim Y = n$ but probably the easiest way to complete the proof is by taking an n -dimensional subset of Y . \square

10.3. Proposition. *The suspension over the smash product of two CW-complexes is homotopy equivalent to their joint product $\Sigma(K \wedge L) \sim K * L$.*

Proof. Since by the definition $\Sigma(\lim_{\rightarrow} M_\alpha) = \lim_{\rightarrow} \Sigma M_\alpha$, $K \wedge L = \lim_{\rightarrow} \{L_\alpha \wedge K_\beta \mid L_\alpha \subset L, K_\beta \subset K \text{ are finite subcomplexes}\}$ and $K * L = \lim_{\rightarrow} \{L_\alpha * K_\beta \mid L_\alpha \subset L, K_\beta \subset K \text{ are finite subcomplexes}\}$, it suffices to show that $\Sigma(K \wedge L) \sim K * L$ for compact CW-complexes. For any pair of compact based spaces (X, x_0) and (Y, y_0) there is a closed contractible set $C = X * \{y_0\} \cup \{x_0\} * Y$ lying in $X * Y$ such that the quotient space $X * Y / C$ is homeomorphic to the reduced suspension over the smash product $X \wedge Y$. We note that the quotient map is a homotopy equivalence. \square

10.4. Lemma. *Suppose that two countable abelian groups have the properties $H \otimes G = 0$ and $Tor(H, G) = 0$ (Tor means the torsion product). Then for every n there exists an n -dimensional compactum $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ with $\dim_H Y \leq 1$ and with nontrivial the Steenrod homology group $H_n(Y; G) \neq 0$.*

Proof. By virtue of Proposition 10.3, we may compute homology groups $H_i(M(H, 1) * M(G, 1))$ via homology groups of the smash product. The homology group of the smash product $X \wedge Y$ is equal to the homology group of the pair $(X \times Y, X \vee Y)$. Now the homology exact sequence of the pair $(M(H, 1) \times M(G, 1), M(H, 1) \vee M(G, 1))$ and the Kunneth formula imply that $H_i(M(H, 1) * M(G, 1)) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Since $\pi_1(M(H, 1) * M(G, 1)) = 0$, the space $M(H, 1) * M(G, 1)$ is n -connected for all n by the Hurewicz theorem. Proposition 10.2 yields an n -dimensional compact $Y \subset S^{n+2}$ with $M(H, 1) \in AE(Y)$. By Theorem 6 of [Dr4] (see also Theorem 11.4) the property $M \in AE(Y)$

implies the property $SP^\infty M \in AE(Y)$ where SP^∞ is the infinite symmetric power. According to the Dold-Thom theorem [D-T] $SP^\infty M(H, 1) = K(H, 1)$.

So, we have the property $K(H, 1) \in AE(X)$ and hence $\dim_H Y \leq 1$. \square

10.5. Theorem. *For every n and every $G \in \sigma$ there is a fundamental compactum X of the type $F(G, n)$ lying in \mathbf{R}^{n+2} .*

Proof. We have four series of fundamental compacta. So, let us consider four cases.

1) $F(\mathbf{Q}, n)$. We define $H = \bigoplus_{\text{all } p} \mathbf{Z}_p$ and $G = \mathbf{Q}$. Then the properties $G \otimes H = \text{Tor}(G, H) = 0$ hold. Apply Lemma 10.4 to obtain an n -dimensional compactum $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ with $\dim_H Y \leq 1$. Then it follows that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y \leq 1$ for all primes p . The Bockstein inequality BI2 implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y \leq 1$. The Bokstein inequality BI5 implies $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y$ provided $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y \geq 2$. According to Lemma 10.4 $H_n(Y; \mathbf{Q}) \neq 0$. That implies $\check{H}^n(Y; \mathbf{Q}) \neq 0$ and hence $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y \geq n \geq 2$.

Since Y is n -dimensional, $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y \leq n$ and hence $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y = n$. The Bokstein inequality BI4: $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(q)}}$ completes the proof in the first case.

2) $F(\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}, n)$. Define $H = \bigoplus_{q \neq p} \mathbf{Z}_q$ and $G = \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}$. Then we obtain n -dimensional $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ which is one-dimensional with respect to \mathbf{Z}_{q^∞} and \mathbf{Z}_q . By virtue of the Bokstein inequality BI6 $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y \leq \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} Y, \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y - 1\}$ it is sufficient to show that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y = n$.

Lemma 10.4 implies that $H_n(Y; G) \neq 0$. Therefore $\text{Hom}(\check{H}^n(Y), G) \neq 0$. Hence the group $\check{H}^n(Y)$ can not be divisible by p . This means that $\check{H}^n(Y) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \neq 0$ and hence $\check{H}^n(Y; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$.

3) $F(\mathbf{Z}_p, n)$. Define $H = \mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ and $G = \mathbf{Z}_p$. By Lemma 10.4 we obtain an n -dimensional compactum $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ which is one-dimensional with respect to the groups $\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{Z}_{(q)}, \mathbf{Z}_q, \mathbf{Z}_{q^\infty}$ ($q \neq p$) and $H_n(Y, \mathbf{Z}_p) \neq 0$. Since $\text{Hom}(\check{H}^n(Y), \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is nontrivial, the product $\check{H}^n(Y) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p$ is nontrivial and hence $\text{c-dim}_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y = n$. The equality $\text{c-dim}_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y = n$ follows by the Bokstein theorem which claims that for a finite dimensional compact space Y there is a prime p such that $\dim Y = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} Y$, and the equality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} Y = n - 1$ follows from the Bokstein inequalities.

4) $F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$. Consider $L = M(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \vee M(\mathbf{Z}_p, n - 1)$.

First we show that $L * M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)$ is an $n + 1$ -connected space. We have

$$\begin{aligned} H_i(L * M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)) &= H_{i-1}(L \wedge M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)) = \\ &H_{i-1}(M(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \wedge M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)) \oplus H_{i-1}(M(\mathbf{Z}_p, n - 1) \wedge M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}] \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} = 0$ and $\text{Tor}(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) = 0$, it follows that the space $M(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \wedge M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)$ is contractible. Notice that $H_{i-1}(M(\mathbf{Z}_p, n - 1) \wedge M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)) = 0$ for $i - 1 \leq n$. Then the Hurewicz theorem implies that $L * M(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, 1)$ is $n + 1$ -connected.

Proposition 10.2 implies that there exist an n -dimensional compactum $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$ with the property $L \in AE(Y)$. Hence we have $M(\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \in AE(Y)$ and $M(\mathbf{Z}_p, n - 1) \in AE(Y)$. Therefore $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]} Y \leq 1$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y \leq n - 1$. These inequalities completely define the space $F(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, n)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 10.1. By Theorem 4.11 we have $F = \vee\Phi(G, k_G)$. Since $k_G \leq n$, by Theorem 10.5 every fundamental type can be realized by a compactum $X_G \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. The countable wedge $X = \vee X_G$ can be imbedded in \mathbf{R}^{n+2} . Note that $D_X = F$. \square

10.6. Proposition. *Let $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ be an arbitrary compactum. Then every map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ can be approximated by maps which do not change the cd-type.*

Proof. Let $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ be given. Take a compact, n -dimensional polyhedron $P \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $X \subset P$ and extend f over P , i.e., get a map $\bar{f} : P \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $\bar{f}|_X = f$. Approximate \bar{f} by a simplicial, general position map $g : P \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$. Then $g|_\Delta : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ is an embedding for every simplex Δ in P . Consider $f' = g|_X$. Since $X = \cup\{X \cap \Delta \mid \Delta \subset P\}$, it follows that $f'(X) = \cup\{f'(X \cap \Delta) \mid \Delta \subset P\}$. Then $D_{f'(X)} = \vee D_{f'(X \cap \Delta)} = \vee D_{X \cap \Delta} = D_X$. \square

10.7. Theorem. *For every compactum X of $\dim X < n - 2$ every map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ can be approximated by maps f' with $D_X \preceq D_{f'(X)} \preceq D_X \vee 2$.*

Proof. Let $Z \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ be a realization of the cd-type of X in \mathbf{R}^n given by Theorem 10.1. Denote by $X' = Z \vee I^2 \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. Let $C \subset C(X', \mathbf{R}^n)$ be a dense countable subset such that $D_{g(X')} = D_{X'}$ for all $g \in C$. The existence of such C follows from Proposition 10.6. Denote by N the union of images $\cup_{g \in C} g(X')$. By the Completion theorem [Ol] there is a G_δ set $W \supset N$ such that $\dim_G W = \dim_G N$ for all $G \in \sigma$. Then every compactum $Z' \subset W$ has a cd-type \preceq the cd-type of X' . Then the complement of W in \mathbf{R}^n is a countable union of compacta $\cup Y_i$. Note that every map $q : X' \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ can be approximated by maps avoiding Y_i for every i . Then by the main Theorem of [Dr5] $\dim(Y_i \times X') < n$. It implies that $\dim(Y_i \times X) < n$ and $\dim(Y_i \times I^2) < n$ for all i . The last inequality means that $\dim Y_i < n - 2$. Then by the Disjoining Theorem [D-R-S] f can be approximated by maps f' having the empty intersection with $\cup Y_i$. Since $f'(X) \subset W$, $D_{f'(X)} \preceq D_{X'}$. We may assume that f' is a light map, then $D_X \preceq D_{f'(X)}$. \square

10.8. Corollary. *For every compactum X with dimensions $\dim_G X \geq 2$ and $\dim X < n - 2$ every map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ can be approximated with mappings f' with $\dim_G f'(X) = \dim_G X$.*

REMARK. If X is not dimensionally full-valued compactum of $\dim X = 2$, say, X is a Pontryagin surface, then according to Theorem 1.10 a map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^3$ can not be approximated by maps f' preserving the cd-type.

§11. CLASSIFYING SPACES FOR COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION

11.1. Proposition. *The following conditions for an abelian group G are equivalent:*

- (1) G is p -divisible;
- (2) $\text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, G) = 0$;
- (3) $\text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, G)$ is p -divisible.

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \lim^1 \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^n}, G) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, G) \rightarrow \hat{G}_p \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\hat{G}_p = \lim G/p^n G$ is the p -adic completion of G . \square

We recall that a space M is called *simple* if the action of the fundamental group $\pi_1(M)$ on all homotopy groups is trivial. In particular this implies that $\pi_1(M)$ is abelian.

11.2. Lemma. *Let M be a simple CW-complex and let X be a compactum. If*

$$\dim_{H_i(M)} X \leq i \quad \text{for all } i,$$

then

$$\dim_{\pi_i(M)} X \leq i \quad \text{for all } i.$$

Proof. Let $\pi_n = \pi_n(M)$ and $H_n = H_n(M)$. We prove $\dim_{\pi_n} X \leq n$ by induction on n .

Since $H_1(M) = \pi_1(M)$, the claim holds for $n = 1$.

Let $\dim_{\pi_i(M)} X \leq i$ hold for all $i < n$. For the group π_n there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{p \text{ prime}} G_p^n \right) \rightarrow \pi_n \rightarrow F(\pi_n) \rightarrow 0,$$

where G_p^n is the Sylow p -subgroup of π_n and $F(\pi_n)$ is torsion-free. By Lemma 2.2 it suffices to show $\dim_{F(\pi_n)} X \leq n$ and $\dim_{G_p^n} X \leq n$.

Let us first show that $F(\pi_n) \neq 0$ implies $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq n$. If π_i , $i < n$, are torsion groups, the Hurewicz theorem modulo the generalized Serre class of torsion groups implies $F(H_n) \neq 0$ and hence $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq n$. If, however, at least one of the groups π_i is not a torsion group, then by the same Hurewicz theorem we obtain $F(H_j) \neq 0$ for some $j < n$. Therefore, $\mathbf{Q} \in \sigma(F(H_j))$ and $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq \dim_{H_j} X \leq j < n$.

Let p be a prime number. We consider the case when $F(\pi_n)$ is not p -divisible. In that case $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(F(\pi_n))$. We show that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n$.

We may assume that all groups H_i , $i < n$, are p -divisible without p -torsions. Otherwise, $\mathbf{Z}_p \in \sigma(H_i)$ or $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \in \sigma(H_i)$ and we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{H_i} X \leq i < n$ or $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq \dim_{H_i} X \leq i < n$. In view of the inequality BI2, in both cases we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X + 1 \leq n$. Then the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq n$ and the Bockstein Alternative (Theorem 2.7) imply that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n$.

Because of induction assumption, similarly we may assume that all groups π_i , $i < n$ are p -divisible and without p -torsions.

Since M is a simple CW-complex its p -completion \hat{M}_p exists [Bo-Ka]. Our assumptions, Proposition 11.1 and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_i) \rightarrow \pi_i(\hat{M}_p) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

imply $\pi_i(\hat{M}_p) = 0$ for $i < n$.

From the Hurewicz theorem we obtain $\pi_n(\hat{M}_p) = H_n(\hat{M}_p)$. This group is $\pi_n(\hat{M}_p) = \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n)$ and its p -divisibility would imply that it is the trivial group. Since $F(\pi_n)$ is not p -divisible, by Proposition 11.1 $\text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, F(\pi_n))$ is not p -divisible. Note that the

p -adic completion of a torsion free group $F(\hat{\pi}_n) = \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, F(\pi_n))$ is without torsion. The exactness of the sequence

$$\text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, F(\pi_n)) \rightarrow 0$$

implies that $\text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n) = \pi_n(\hat{M}_p) = H_n(\hat{M}_p)$ is not a p -torsion group and is not p -divisible. Therefore $H_n(\hat{M}_p) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \neq 0$ and by the universal coefficient theorem $H_n(\hat{M}_p; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$.

One of the main properties of the p -completion $M \mapsto \hat{M}_p$ is that it induces an isomorphism of homology with coefficients in \mathbf{Z}_p [Bo-Ka]. With exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^k} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_{p^{k+1}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_p \rightarrow 0$$

and induction we can prove that the p -completion induces an isomorphism in homology with coefficients in \mathbf{Z}_{p^n} for arbitrary n . Since the tensor product and homology commute with the direct limit the p -completion induces also an isomorphism in homology with coefficients in \mathbf{Z}_{p^∞} .

Therefore $H_n(M; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$. Since H_{n-1} has no p -torsion this implies $H_n \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \neq 0$. Thus $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n$.

Thus, we proved the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n$ for all p for which $F(\pi_n)$ is p -divisible. Since the Bockstein family $\sigma(F(\pi_n))$ consists of all such p 's, we proved the inequality $\dim_{F(\pi_n)} X \leq n$.

To perform the induction step we still have to prove the inequalities $\dim_{G_p^n} X \leq n$ for all p . When $F(\pi_n)$ is not p -divisible we have shown $\dim_{G_p^n} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n$.

Assume now $F(\pi_n)$ is p -divisible. We consider two cases:

1) G_p^n is not p -divisible. In this case $\sigma(G_p^n) = \{\mathbf{Z}_p\}$ and we have to show the inequality $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq n$. Like above we can assume that all groups π_i , H_i , $i \leq n-1$, have no p -torsion and are p -divisible. From the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_i) \rightarrow \pi_i(\hat{M}_p) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

and Proposition 11.1 we obtain $\pi_i(\hat{M}_p) = 0$ for $0 < i < n$. Since G_p^n is not p -divisible, Proposition 11.1 and the exactness of the sequence

$$0 = \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, F(\pi_n)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, G_p^n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, F(\pi_n)) = 0$$

imply that the group

$$\pi_n(\hat{M}_p) = \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n) = \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, G_p^n)$$

is not trivial and is not p -divisible.

Thus the Hurewicz theorem implies $H_i(\hat{M}_p) = 0$ for $0 < i < n$ and the group $H_n(\hat{M}_p)$ is not p -divisible. Therefore $H_n(\hat{M}_p) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \neq 0$ and $H_n(\hat{M}_p; \mathbf{Z}_p) \neq 0$. From the main properties of the p -completion we obtain $H_n(M; \mathbf{Z}_p) \neq 0$ and since H_{n-1} is without p -torsion, $H_n \otimes \mathbf{Z}_p \neq 0$. Therefore $\mathbf{Z}_p \in \sigma(H_n)$ or $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(H_n)$. By virtue of Bockstein's inequality BI3 in both cases we have $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq n$ and $\dim_{G_p^n} X \leq n$.

2) $G_p^n \neq 0$ is p -divisible. Then the group π_n is p -divisible.

Since $\sigma(G_p^n) = \{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}\}$, we have to show that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq n$. We obtain this directly if H_n has p -torsion elements, so assume H_n has no p -torsion. Again we can assume also that all the groups π_i , H_i , $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, are without p -torsion. Therefore the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_i) \rightarrow \pi_i(\hat{M}_p) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_{i-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

implies $\pi_n(\hat{M}_p) = 0$ and the group $\pi_{n+1}(\hat{M}_p)$ maps epimorphically onto $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n)$. The latter group includes the p -adic integers $\hat{\mathbf{Z}}_p = \varprojlim \mathbf{Z}_{p^n}$ since $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \cong \hat{\mathbf{Z}}_p$. Therefore $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n)$ is not a p -torsion group and since \mathbf{Z}_{p^∞} is divisible, the group $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \pi_n)$ contains $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}, \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty})$ which is not p -divisible, as a direct summand. Thus the group $\pi_{n+1}(\hat{M}_p) = H_{n+1}(\hat{M}_p)$ is neither a p -torsion group nor p -divisible. Therefore $H_{n+1}(\hat{M}_p) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \neq 0$ and $H_{n+1}(\hat{M}_p; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$. This implies $H_{n+1}(M; \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}) \neq 0$ and since by assumption H_n has no p -torsion elements the universal coefficient theorem gives $H_{n+1} \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \neq 0$ which in turn implies $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq n+1$.

If all the groups π_i , $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, are torsion groups, the Hurewicz theorem modulo the generalized Serre class of torsion groups without p -torsion implies that H_n has p -torsion and thus $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq n$. If, however, $F(\pi_i) \neq 0$ for some i , $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, we obtain $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq i \leq n-1$. Bockstein's inequality BI6 then implies $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq n$. \square

We recall that the n -th symmetric power $SP^n X$ of a space X is the orbit space X^n/S_n of the action of the symmetric group S_n of degree n by permutations of coordinates on the n -th power X^n . For a pointed space X the inclusion $X^n \times \{x_0\} \subset X^{n+1}$ induces an embedding $SP^n X \rightarrow SP^{n+1} X$. The infinite symmetric power $SP^\infty X$ is the direct limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} SP^n X$.

11.3. Lemma. *The infinite symmetric power $SP^\infty M$ of a CW-complex M is homotopy equivalent to the direct limit $\lim_{\rightarrow} \{\prod_{i=1}^n K(H_i(M), i) \mid n \in \mathbf{N}\}$.*

Proof. By Dold - Thom's theorem we have $\pi_i(SP^\infty(M)) = H_i(M)$. Therefore there is a map of a Moore space $f_i : M(H_i(M), i) \rightarrow SP^\infty M$ which induces an isomorphism of i -dimensional homotopy groups. Note that the natural inclusion $\xi_i : M(H_i(M), i) \rightarrow SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i)$ induces an isomorphism of i -dimensional homotopy group. Consider a map $g_i : SP^\infty(M(H_i(M), i)) \rightarrow SP^\infty M$ generated by f_i : regard $SP^\infty Y$ as the free abelian monoid over a space Y , then $g_i(n_1 x_1 + n_2 x_2 + \dots + n_m x_m) = n_1 f_i(x_1) + n_2 f_i(x_2) + \dots + n_m f_i(x_m)$ where x_j are points in $M(H_i(M), i)$ and $n_j \in \mathbf{N}$. Then $f_i = g_i \circ \xi_i$. Therefore g_i induces an isomorphism of i -dimensional homotopy groups. We define a map $\mu_n : \prod_{i=1}^n SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i) \rightarrow SP^\infty M$ by the formula $\mu_n((w_1, \dots, w_n)) = g_1(w_1) + \dots + g_n(w_n)$. Note that the base point in $SP^\infty M(H_{n+1}(M), n+1)$ defines the natural

imbedding $\prod_{i=1}^n SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i) \subset \prod_{i=1}^{n+1} SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i)$. Then μ_{n+1} restricted to $\prod_{i=1}^n SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i)$ coincides with μ_n . Note that for $n \geq i$ the map g_i can be naturally factored through μ_n , $mu_n \circ \gamma = g_i$. It implies that μ_n induces an isomorphism of homotopy groups in dimensions $i \leq n$. Hence $\mu = \cup \mu_n : \lim_{\rightarrow} \{\prod_{i=1}^n SP^\infty M(H_i(M), i) \mid n \in \mathbf{N}\} \rightarrow SP^\infty M$ is a weak homotopy equivalence. Since both spaces are CW-complexes, μ is a homotopy equivalence. \square

11.4. Theorem. *Let M be a simple CW complex and let X be a finite dimensional compactum. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $M \in AE(X)$;
- (2) $SP^\infty M \in AE(X)$;
- (3) $\dim_{H_k(M)} X \leq k$ for all k ;
- (4) $\dim_{\pi_k(M)} X \leq k$ for all k .

Proof.

1) \Rightarrow 2). Since X is compact, it suffices to show that $SP^n M \in AE(X)$ for all n . We recall that the support $\text{support}(\mu)$ of an element $\mu \in SP^n Y \subset Y$ is the unordered set of coordinates of μ . We may assume that M is a subcomplex of a contractible complex C . Then there is a natural embedding $SP^n M \subset SP^n C$ and $SP^n C$ is an absolute extensor for compact metric spaces. Let $\phi : A \rightarrow SP^n M$ be a continuous map of a closed subset $A \subset X$. Then there exists an extension $\psi : X \rightarrow SP^n C$. Let $\Gamma_\psi = \{(x, y) \in X \times C \mid y \in \text{support}(\psi(x))\} \subset X \times C$ and let $F = \Gamma_\psi \cap (X \times M)$. Assume that we can prove the property $M \in AE(\Gamma_\psi)$. Then the map $\pi : F \rightarrow M$, defined by the projection $\pi(x, c) = c$, admits an extension $\xi : \Gamma_\psi \rightarrow M$. Consider the map

$$\bar{\phi} = SP^n(\xi) \circ SP^n(j)^{-1} \circ i \circ (\psi, id_X) : X \rightarrow SP^n M,$$

where $j : \Gamma_\psi \rightarrow X \times C$ and $i : X \times SP^n(C) \rightarrow SP^n(X \times C)$ are the natural embeddings. It is easily seen that $\bar{\phi}$ is an extension of ϕ over X .

Now we prove the property $M \in AE(\Gamma_\psi)$. We consider the following filtration on X : $X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots \subset X_n$, where $X_k = \{x \in X \mid |\text{support}(\psi(x))| \leq k\}$. Observe that the sets X_k are closed for all k . Let $p : \Gamma_\psi \rightarrow X$ be the restriction to Γ_ψ of the projection $X \times C \rightarrow X$. Put $\Gamma_k = p^{-1}(X_k)$. In view of the Finite Union Theorem (see [Dr4]), it suffices to show that $M \in AE(\Gamma_k)$ for all k . Since $\Gamma_1 = X_1$, the condition 1) implies $M \in AE(\Gamma_1)$. Assume that $M \in AE(\Gamma_k)$. The space $\Gamma_{k+1} \setminus \Gamma_k$ has a locally trivial fibration over the space $X_{k+1} \setminus X_k$ with $k+1$ -point fiber. This implies that $M \in AE(\Gamma_{k+1} \setminus \Gamma_k)$. Therefore, $M \in AE(\Gamma_{k+1})$ [Dr4].

2) \Rightarrow 3). By Lemma 11.3 we may conclude that $\lim_{\rightarrow} \prod_{i=1}^n K(H_i(M), i) \in AE(X)$. Since X is finite dimensional, we have $\prod_{i=1}^n K(H_i(M), i) \in AE(X)$ where $n = \dim X$. Hence $K(H_k(M), k) \in AE(X)$ for all $k \leq n$. Since X is n -dimensional, this property holds for all k . Theorem 1.1 implies 3).

3) \Rightarrow 4). Apply Lemma 11.2.

3) \Rightarrow 1). By Theorem 1.1 we have $\check{H}^{k+1}(X, A; \pi_k(M)) = 0$ for every closed subset $A \subset X$. It follows that all obstructions to an extension of a map $f : A \rightarrow M$ are vanishing. Since X is finite dimensional, there is an extension $\bar{f} : X \rightarrow M$. Hence $M \in AE(X)$. \square

11.5. Corollary. *For finite dimensional compacta and for $k > 1$ the following conditions are equivalent*

- (1) $\dim_G X \leq k$,
- (2) $M(G, k) \in AE(X)$.

This Corollary is a generalization of Alexandroff Theorem (Theorem 1.4.) for all abelian groups. Thus, for finite dimensional compacta Moore spaces are classifying spaces for the cohomological dimension as well as Eilenberg-MacLane spaces. The only possible exception is in the dimension one.

PROBLEM. Does the property $RP^2 \in AE(X)$ hold for finite dimensional compactum X with $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_2} X = 1$?

11.6. Theorem. *For any compactum X of dimension $\dim X = n$ and any abelian group G such that $\dim_G X \leq k$ and $k \geq 2$ there exists a closed subset $Y \subset X$ with $\dim Y = n - 1$ and $\dim_G Y \leq k - 1$.*

Proof. By virtue of the Bockstein theorem it suffices to prove that for $G \in \sigma$. Since $k \geq 2$, the join product $M(G, k - 1) * S^0$ is a Moore space $M(G, k)$. By Corollary 11.5, $M(G, k) \in AE(X)$. There exist two closed subsets $Z^+, Z^- \subset X$ such that every separator $C \subset X$ has dimension $\geq n - 1$. Let $f : \{Z^+, Z^-\} \rightarrow S^0$ be the separating map. By the Generalized Eilenberg-MacLane theorem there is a compactum $Y \subset X$ with $M(G, k - 1) \in AE(Y)$ such that f is extendible to $X \setminus Y$. Hence Y is a separator and hence $\dim Y \geq n - 1$. By Corollary 11.5 $\dim_G Y \leq k - 1$. We always may assume that $\dim Y = k - 1$. \square

11.7. Theorem. *For any ring R , any $k \leq n$ for finite dimensional compactum X the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\dim_R X \leq n$,
- (2) every map $f : A \rightarrow K(R, k)$ given on a closed subset $A \subset X$ can be extended over to the complement $X \setminus Y$ of a compact set Y of $\dim_R Y \leq n - k - 1$.

Proof. It is sufficient to prove this theorem for rings $R \in \sigma$.

1) \Rightarrow 2). Let $M = M(R, n - k - 1) * K(R, k)$ be the join product. It is easy to verify that $\dim_{H_k(M)} X \leq \dim_R X$. Then Theorem 11.4 yields the property $M \in AE(X)$. Then by the Generalized Eilenberg-Borsuk theorem [Dr3] every partial map $f : A \rightarrow K(R, k)$ can be extended over the complement of compactum Y with $M(R, n - k - 1) \in AE(Y)$. By Corollary 11.5, $\dim_R Y \leq n - k - 1$.

1) \Leftarrow 2). Let $\{f_i : A_i \rightarrow K(R, k)\}$ be a countable basis of extension problems. The condition 2) gives us a compactum Y_i of $\dim_R Y_i \leq n - k - 1$ and an extension $\bar{f}_i : X \setminus Y_i \rightarrow K(R, k)$. By the Countable Union theorem $\dim_R \cup Y_i \leq n - k - 1$. By the Completion Theorem, there is a G_δ set $Z \supset \cup Y_i$ of $\dim_R \leq n - k - 1$. Note that every compactum $C \subset X \setminus Z$ has the property $K(R, k) \in AE(C)$. Hence, by Theorem 1.1 and the Countable Union theorem, we have $\dim_R(X \setminus Z) \leq k$. The Uryhson-Menger formula for the cohomological dimension [Dy2] implies that $\dim_R X \leq \dim_R Z + \dim_R(X \setminus Z) + 1 \leq (n - k - 1) + k + 1 = n$. \square

We note when $k = n$ the above theorem is contained in Theorem 1.1.

§12. COHOMOLOGICAL DIMENSION OF ANR COMPACTA

Absolute neighborhood retracts are locally contractible. This conditions gives a strict restriction on cohomological dimension. Surprisingly enough that locally contractible compacta can be dimensionally non-full-valued.

12.1. Lemma. *Let X be an ANR-compactum and $Y \in AE(X)$, then $K \in AE(X)$ for any CW-complex K homotopy equivalent to Y .*

Proof. Let $h : K \rightarrow Y$ be a weak homotopy equivalence. The important property of h is that $h_* : [Z, K] \rightarrow [Z, Y]$ is a bijection for all spaces Z which are homotopy equivalent to CW-complexes. Let $f : A \rightarrow K$ is a map of a closed subset $A \subset X$. Extend f to $f' : V \rightarrow K$, where V is a closed neighborhood of A in X . Let $\bar{f} : X \rightarrow Y$ be an extension of $h \circ f' : V \rightarrow Y$. Take a homotopy lift \tilde{f} of \bar{f} . Since $h \circ \tilde{f} |_{\text{Int } V}$ is homotopic to $\bar{f} |_{\text{Int } V} = h \circ f' |_{\text{Int } V}$ and $\text{Int } V$ is homotopy equivalent to a CW-complex, it follows that $\tilde{f} |_{\text{Int } V}$ is homotopic to $f' |_{\text{Int } V}$. Hence, $\tilde{f} |_A \sim f' |_A = f$. Thus, f extends over X up to homotopy, so it extends over X by the Homotopy Extension Theorem. \square

12.2. Theorem. *Let $G = \prod_{s \in S} G_s$ be the direct product of abelian groups. Then $\dim_G X = \max\{\dim_{G_s} X \mid s \in S\}$ for any compactum X .*

Proof. Since each G_s is a direct summand of G , Corollary 1.7 implies that $\dim_{G_s} X \leq \dim_G X$. Hence, $\max\{\dim_{G_s} X \mid s \in S\} \leq \dim_G X$. Suppose that $\max\{\dim_{G_s} X \mid s \in S\} = n$. Note that $Y = \prod_{s \in S} K(G_s, n) \in AE(X)$. Note that Y is weakly homotopy equivalent to $K(G, n)$. By Lemma 12.1, $K(G, n) \in AE(X)$, hence, by Theorem 1.1 $\dim_G \leq n = \max\{\dim_{G_s} X \mid s \in S\}$. \square

12.3. Theorem. *Let X be an ANR compactum, then*

- (1) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$ for all prime p ,
- (2) $\dim_G X \geq \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X$ for any abelian group $G \neq 0$.

Proof.

1) In view of the Bockstein inequality BI3 it suffices to show that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$. Consider $G = \prod_k \mathbf{Z}_{p^k}$. Then by Theorem 12.2 and Proposition 2.3, $\dim_G X = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^k}} X\} = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$. Since G contains an element of infinite order and not divisible by p , we have $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$. By the Bockstein theorem (Theorem 2.1) $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X \leq \dim_G X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$.

2) If $\mathbf{Q} \in \sigma(G)$, then the inequality follows from Theorem 2.1.

If $\mathbf{Z}_{(p)} \in \sigma(G)$, then the inequality BI4 implies the required inequality.

If $\mathbf{Z}_p \in \sigma(G)$, then we apply BI4, 1) and Theorem 2.1 to obtain $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_G X$.

If $\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \in \sigma(G)$, then we consider the group $A = \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \times \mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty} \times \dots$. By Theorem 12.2 $\dim_A X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} X \leq \dim_G X$. Since A is not a torsion group and it is divisible by all p , by the definition $\mathbf{Q} \in \sigma(A)$. By Theorem 2.1 $\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} X \leq \dim_A X \leq \dim_G X$. \square

12.4. Corollary. *Every ANR-compactum X is of the basic type, i.e. the formula $\dim(X \times X) = 2 \dim X$ holds for X .*

Proof. We consider a finite dimensional ANR compactum X . By Theorem 1.4 and Theorem 2.1, $\dim X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}} X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} X$ for some prime p . By Theorem 12.3, $\dim X = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} X$. Then Criterion 3.17 completes the proof. \square

12.5. Theorem. *Every 2-dimensional ANR compactum X is dimensionally full-valued.*

Proof. By the Universal Coefficient Theorem the simplicial 1-dimensional cohomology is a free abelian group. Therefore the Čech 1-dimensional cohomology is a torsion free group. Hence by the Universal Coefficient Formula $\check{H}^1(A; \mathbf{Q}) \neq 0$ for any A . Take a closed neighborhood $U \subset X$ which is contractible in X and with $\dim U = 2$. Then there is a compact subset $A \subset U$ with $\check{H}^2(U, A) \neq 0$. The homomorphism $\gamma : \check{H}^2(U, A) \rightarrow \check{H}^2(U)$ is trivial, since ϕ is trivial in the following diagram and α is surjective because of 2-dimensionality of X .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \check{H}^2(U) & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & \check{H}^2(U, A) & \xleftarrow{\quad} & \check{H}^1(A) \\ \phi \uparrow & & \alpha \uparrow & & \\ \check{H}^2(X) & \xleftarrow{\nu} & \check{H}^2(X, A) & & \end{array}$$

Therefore $\check{H}^1(A) \neq 0$ and hence $\check{H}^1(A; \mathbf{Q}) \neq 0$. Since the inclusion $A \subset X$ is homotopically trivial, the induced homomorphism in rational cohomologies is trivial. Hence $\check{H}^2(X, A; \mathbf{Q}) \neq 0$. Now by Theorem 12.3 X is dimensionally full-valued. \square

12.6. Theorem. *For any prime p there exists an AR compactum M_p , having dimensions:*

$$\begin{aligned} \dim M_p &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} M_p = 4 \text{ and} \\ \dim_{\mathbf{Q}} M_p &= \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} M_p = 3 \text{ where } q \neq p \text{ is prime.} \end{aligned}$$

For a map $f : A \rightarrow B$ we denote by $S_f = \{x \in A \mid f^{-1}f(x) \neq x\} \subset A$ the singularity set of f . We use the following theorem which generalizes Borsuk's ANR pasting theorem.

12.7. Theorem. *Let A, B, X be ANR compacta and let $\alpha : A \rightarrow X$ and $f : A \rightarrow B$ have the following property: α restricted to the singularity set S_f is one-to one. Then the pushout Y of the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \\ X & & \end{array}$$

is an ANR compactum provided it is finite dimensional.

Proof. Consider the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \beta \downarrow \\ X & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Y \end{array}$$

Since α is injective on S_f , the map ϕ is defined by the decomposition $\mathcal{F} = \{\alpha f^{-1}(y) \mid y \in f(S_f) \text{ and singletons}\}$. It is clear that this decomposition is upper semicontinuous. Hence Y is a compact metric space. There is the natural map $q : DM_{\alpha,f} \rightarrow Y$ of the double mapping cylinder onto the pushout. By Borsuk's ANR pasting theorem $DM_{\alpha,f}$ is ANR. We show that map q is cell-like, then the result follows.

We consider three cases.

1) $y \in Y \setminus \phi\alpha A$. In that case q^{-1} is a singleton i.e. is cell-like.

2) $y \in \phi\alpha A \setminus \phi\alpha S_f$. In this case q^{-1} is homeomorphic to the cone over $\alpha^{-1}(x)$ where $\phi(x) = y$. Hence it is cell-like.

3) $y \in \phi\alpha S_f$. In this case the restriction of α on $\alpha^{-1}\phi^{-1}(y)$ is a retraction r onto $\phi^{-1}(y)$. Let $S = \alpha^{-1}\phi^{-1}(y) \cap S_f$. Then q^{-1} is homeomorphic to the union of the mapping cylinder of r and the cone over $S \subset \alpha^{-1}\phi^{-1}(y)$. We can define a contraction of this union to a point as follows. First we can deform the mapping cylinder M_r to the image space $\phi^{-1}(y) \cong S$. This deformation can be extended to a homotopy of the whole $q^{-1}(y)$. As the result we have a deformation of the space to the union of the mapping cylinder of α restricted over S and the cone over S . Since this is homeomorphic to the cone over S , we can contract that to a point. \square

12.8. Lemma. *There is an imbedding of an infinite tree $T = \cup T_i$ in a four-dimensional cube I^4 such that there is a sequence of regular neighborhoods $N_1 \subset N_2 \subset \dots$ of the finite trees $T_1 \subset T_2 \subset \dots$ with the properties:*

- (1) *The union $\cup N_i = N$ is dense in I^4 ,*
- (2) *For every i there is an ϵ_i -retraction $h_i : N_{i+1} \setminus \text{Int}(N_i) \rightarrow Cl(\partial N_{i+1} \setminus \partial N_i)$,*
- (3) $\sum \epsilon_i < \infty$,
- (4) *The restriction $h_i \mid_{Cl(\partial N_i \setminus \partial N_{i+1})}$ is an imbedding.*

Proof. We construct T and N by induction. Assume that $diam(I^4) = 1$ and choose a point $x_0 \in \partial I^4$. We define T_1 as the segment from x_0 to the center c of the cube I^4 . Take $\epsilon_1 = 2$ and let N_1 be a regular neighborhood of T_1 in I^4 . There is an ϵ_1 -retraction $h_1 : N_1 \rightarrow Cl(\partial N_1 \setminus \partial I^4)$. Consider a finite $1/2$ -net in $\text{Int}(I^4 \setminus N_1)$. Then we join points of the net by smooth arcs in I^4 of the length ≤ 1 with c . We may assume that all arcs are disjoint and transversal to ∂N_1 . The union of these arcs with T_1 gives T_2 . Then we consider a regular neighborhood N'_2 of T_2 such that there is an ϵ_2 -retraction $h_2 : N'_2 \setminus \text{Int}(N_1) \rightarrow Cl(\partial N'_2 \setminus N_1)$ with $\epsilon_2 = 1$. Define $N_2 = N'_2 \cup N_1$. Consider a $1/4$ -net in $\text{Int}(I^4 \setminus N_2)$ and join every point of the net with one of the closest point of the previous net by an arc of length $\leq 1/2$ and transversal to ∂N_2 and so on. \square

Proof of Theorem 12.6. Let N and T be as above. Let $A = B = N \cap \partial I^4 = D$ be a 3-dimensional disk. Define $X = I^4 \setminus \text{Int}(N)$. Since $\sum \epsilon_i < \infty$, the composition $\bar{h} = \dots \circ h_2 \circ h_1$ is a retraction of I^4 onto X . Hence $X \in AR$. We define $\alpha = \bar{h} \mid_D$. We define $f : D \rightarrow D$ as follows. Denote $D_k = \alpha^{-1}(\cup_{i=1}^k Cl(\partial N_i \setminus N_{i+1}))$. Then we define $f_0 : \partial D \rightarrow \partial D$ as a map of degree p . Since the second homotopy group is abelian, we can extend f_0 to $f_1 : D_1 \rightarrow D_1$ in such way that the restriction of f_1 on every component of the boundary ∂D_1 is a mapping the component to itself with the degree p . Then we can extend f_1 to $f_2 : D_2 \rightarrow D_2$ in the similar fashion and so on. Let $U = \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha^{-1} Cl(\partial N_i \setminus N_{i+1})$. Then

$D \setminus U = C$ is a Cantor set. We define f on U as the union of f_i and $f|_C = id_C$. We note that $\alpha|_U$ is injective and $S_f \subset U$. Also it is easy to see that the pushout in this case is at most 4-dimensional. Then Theorem 12.7 defines an AR -space $M_p = Y$.

Note that $Z = \phi(Cl(\partial I^4 \setminus D))$ is homeomorphic to the Moore space $M(\mathbf{Z}_p, 2)$. Since $H^3(Z; \mathbf{Z}_p) \neq 0$ and $Z \subset Y \in AR$, the exact sequence of pair (Y, Z) implies that $\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} Y \geq 4$. Therefore the Bockstein Theorem and the Alexandroff Theorem together with BI3 imply that

$$\dim M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(p)}} M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_p} M_p = 4.$$

We show that for every closed subset $F \subset Y$ the equality $\check{H}^3(F; \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$ holds for all prime $q \neq p$. Then Theorem 12.3 and the Bockstein Alternative imply that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{Q}} M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_q} M_p = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{p^\infty}} M_p = 3.$$

Let $K = \beta^{-1}(F)$. There is a sequence of open 3-balls $\{B_i\}$ in D such that

- (1) each ball is a component of a complement to D_l for some l ,
- (2) $C \setminus K \subset \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$,
- (3) $B_i \cap K = \emptyset$.

Denote $D' = D \setminus \cup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$ and consider $F' = \beta(D')$. We show that the inclusion $F \subset F'$ induces an epimorphism in 3-dimensional cohomologies. Let $g : F' \rightarrow K(G, 3)$ be a map to Eilenberg-MacLane complex. Since $\dim D' = 3$, there is an extension $\nu : D' \rightarrow K(G, 3)$ of a map $g \circ \beta|_{\beta^{-1}(F')}$. We define $\bar{g} : F' \rightarrow K(G, 3)$ by the formula: $\bar{g}(z) = \nu\beta^{-1}|_{D'}(z)$ for $z \in F'$. Since \bar{g} is an upper semi-continuous multi-valued map, it suffices to show that $\nu\beta^{-1}(z)$ consists of one point for all $z \in F'$. By the definition this holds for $z \in F$. Let $z \in F' \setminus F$. Then by the definition of D' we have that $\beta^{-1}(z) \cap D' \subset U = f(U) \subset S_f$. Since $\alpha|_{S_f}$ is injective, $|f(f^{-1}\beta^{-1}(z)) \cap S_f| \leq 1$. This implies that $\beta^{-1}(z) \cap D'$ consists of one point. Next, we show that $\check{H}^3(F'; \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$. We consider the map $\gamma : M_\alpha \rightarrow DM_{\alpha, f}$ generated by the map f . Let $\bar{q} : DM_{\alpha, f} \rightarrow Y$ be the quotient map of Theorem 12.7. Consider the diagram generated by the map γ restricted to the pairs $(\bar{q}^{-1}(F'), D')$ and $(\gamma^{-1}\bar{q}^{-1}(F'), D')$ where D' is considered here as the subset of $D = B$ and $D = A$ respectively;

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^3(\bar{q}^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) & \xleftarrow{\gamma} & \check{H}^3(\bar{q}^{-1}(F'), D'; \mathbf{Z}_q) & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^2(D'; \mathbf{Z}_q) \\ & & \gamma^* \downarrow & & \phi_2 \downarrow & & \phi_3 \downarrow \\ 0 & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^3(\gamma^{-1}\bar{q}^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^3(\gamma^{-1}\bar{q}^{-1}(F'), D'; \mathbf{Z}_q) & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^2(D'; \mathbf{Z}_q) \end{array}$$

The homomorphism ϕ_2 is generated by a relative homeomorphism and, hence, is an isomorphism. The homomorphism ϕ_3 is generated by the restriction $f|_{D'}$ which is a map of degree p of an infinite wedge of spheres to itself. Hence it induces an isomorphism of cohomologies with coefficients in \mathbf{Z}_q for q relatively prime to p . The Five lemma implies that γ^* is an isomorphism.

Let $\bar{\alpha} : M_\alpha \rightarrow X$ be the natural projection to the range. The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} DM_{\alpha,f} & \xrightarrow{\bar{q}} & Y \\ \bar{\gamma} \uparrow & & \uparrow \phi \\ M_\alpha & \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} & X \end{array}$$

restricted to $F' \subset Y$ produces isomorphisms diagram for 3-dimensional cohomology:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \check{H}^3(\bar{q}^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^3(F'; \mathbf{Z}_q) \\ \gamma^* \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \check{H}^3(\gamma^{-1}\bar{q}^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) & \longleftarrow & \check{H}^3(\phi^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) \end{array}$$

Since X is 3-dimensional AR-space, $\check{H}^3(\phi^{-1}(F'); \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$. Hence $\check{H}^3(F'; \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$ and $\check{H}^3(F; \mathbf{Z}_q) = 0$. \square

12.9. Remark. For relatively prime p and q the dimension of the product does not comply to the logarithmic law: $\dim M_p \times \dim M_q = 7$.

Proof. By Alexandroff and Bockstein theorems we have $\dim(M_p \times M_q) = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}}(M_p \times M_q) = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_{(r)}}(M_p \times M_q)\} =$ by Theorem 12.3 $= \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_r}(M_p \times M_q)\} = \max\{\dim_{\mathbf{Z}_r} M_p + \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_r} M_q\} = 7$.

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