

The π -Base Model

for Small Semantic Databases

→ Steven Clontz, University of South Alabama

→ LMFDB, Computation, and Number Theory (LuCaNT) 2025

→ Wed, 2025 July 9, **11:30am**

Topology is a dense forest of counterexamples. A usable map of the forest is a fine thing.

— Paraphrased from Mary Ellen Rudin's review of *Counterexamples in Topology*

A recent result (C, Giacopello 2025) in my subdiscipline of topology

Theorem 4.1. *The following are equivalent for any space.*

1. $\text{BOB} \uparrow_{\text{mark}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$
2. $\text{BOB} \uparrow G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$
3. $\text{ALICE} \nmid G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$
4. $\text{ALICE} \nmid_{\text{pre}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$ (i.e. $S_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$)
5. *Every network of the space contains a countable subcollection which is a network.*
6. *The space is countable and second-countable.*

In particular, $G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$ is determined.

Question: Can the game be modified so that all networks contain only finite sets?

One direction is immediate:

The space is countable and second-countable. \implies $\text{BOB} \uparrow_{\text{mark}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$

What would a counterexample to the converse look like?

$\text{BOB} \uparrow_{\text{mark}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$ definitely implies countable...

Filter by Text

e.g. plank

Filter by Formula

countable+~Second countable+\$T_6\$

5 spaces satisfying $\text{Countable} \wedge \neg \text{Second countable} \wedge T_6$

Id	Name	Countable	Second countable	T_6
S23	Arens-Fort Space	✓	✗	✓
S96	Appert space Appert topology	✓	✗	✓
S111	Single ultrafilter subspace of $\beta\omega$ Single ultrafilter topology	✓	✗	✓
S131	Sequential fan with ω-many spines S_ω	✓	✗	✓
S156	Arens space S_2	✓	✗	✓

Cite as: The pi-Base Community. *π-Base*, Search for `countable+~Second countable+\$T_6\$`. Available at: https://topology.pi-base.org/spaces?q=countable%2B%7ESecond+countable%2B%24T_6%24 (Accessed: 2025-07-07).

Copy: [Markdown Link](#)

Space [S000023](#)

Arens-Fort Space

Let $X = \{(n, m) : n, m \in \omega\}$ with all singletons except $\{(0, 0)\}$ open. Define a set containing $(0, 0)$ to be open if and only if it contains all but a finite number of points in all but a finite number of columns.

Defined as counterexample #26 ("Arens-Fort Space") in [DOI 10.1007/978-1-4612-6290-9](#).

This space is homeomorphic to a subspace of [Arens space](#).

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Properties

[Theorems](#)

[References](#)



count

Show All



Value	Id	Name	Source
✓	P57	Countable	
✗	P19	Countably compact	
✓	P32	Countably paracompact	
✓	P33	Countably metacompact	
✓	P81	Countably tight	

Space S23 | Property P27

Arens-Fort Space is not Second countable

Automatically deduced from the following:

Properties

Property	Value
Anticompact	✓
Countably infinite	✓
Extremally disconnected	✗
T₂	✓

Theorems

Id	If	Then
T281	T₂	R₁
T286	R₁	R₀
T44	Partition topology	Extremally disconnected
T466	Alexandrov \wedge R₀	Partition topology
T565	Locally finite	Alexandrov
T454	Countably infinite	Countable
T292	Anticompact \wedge k₁-space	Locally finite
T281	Anticompact \wedge Countable	Hemicompact

Property [P000049](#)

Extremally disconnected

The closure of every open set in X is open or, equivalently, clopen.

Equivalently, any two disjoint open sets have disjoint closures.

Defined in problem 15G of [zbMATH 1052.54001](#) and problem 1H of [DOI 10.1007/978-1-4615-7819-2](#).

[DOI 1007/978-1-4612-6290-9](#) defines it on page 32 with the additional assumption of T_2 , which we do not assume here.

Meta-properties

- This property is hereditary with respect to open sets (see Problem 15G.2 in [zbMATH 1052.54001](#)).
- This property is hereditary with respect to dense sets (see [Math StackExchange 3769214](#)).
- This property is hereditary with respect to locally dense sets (equivalent to previous two meta-properties; see also Proposition 1 of [Math StackExchange 5025114](#)). A set $A \subseteq X$ is called *locally dense* (or *preopen*) if every $x \in A$ has neighbourhood U with $U \cap A$ dense in U (equivalently, $A \subseteq \text{int}(\overline{A})$).

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Theorems

[Spaces](#)

[References](#)

Id	If	Then
T10	Extremally disconnected \wedge Locally Hausdorff	Sequentially discrete
T44	Partition topology	Extremally disconnected

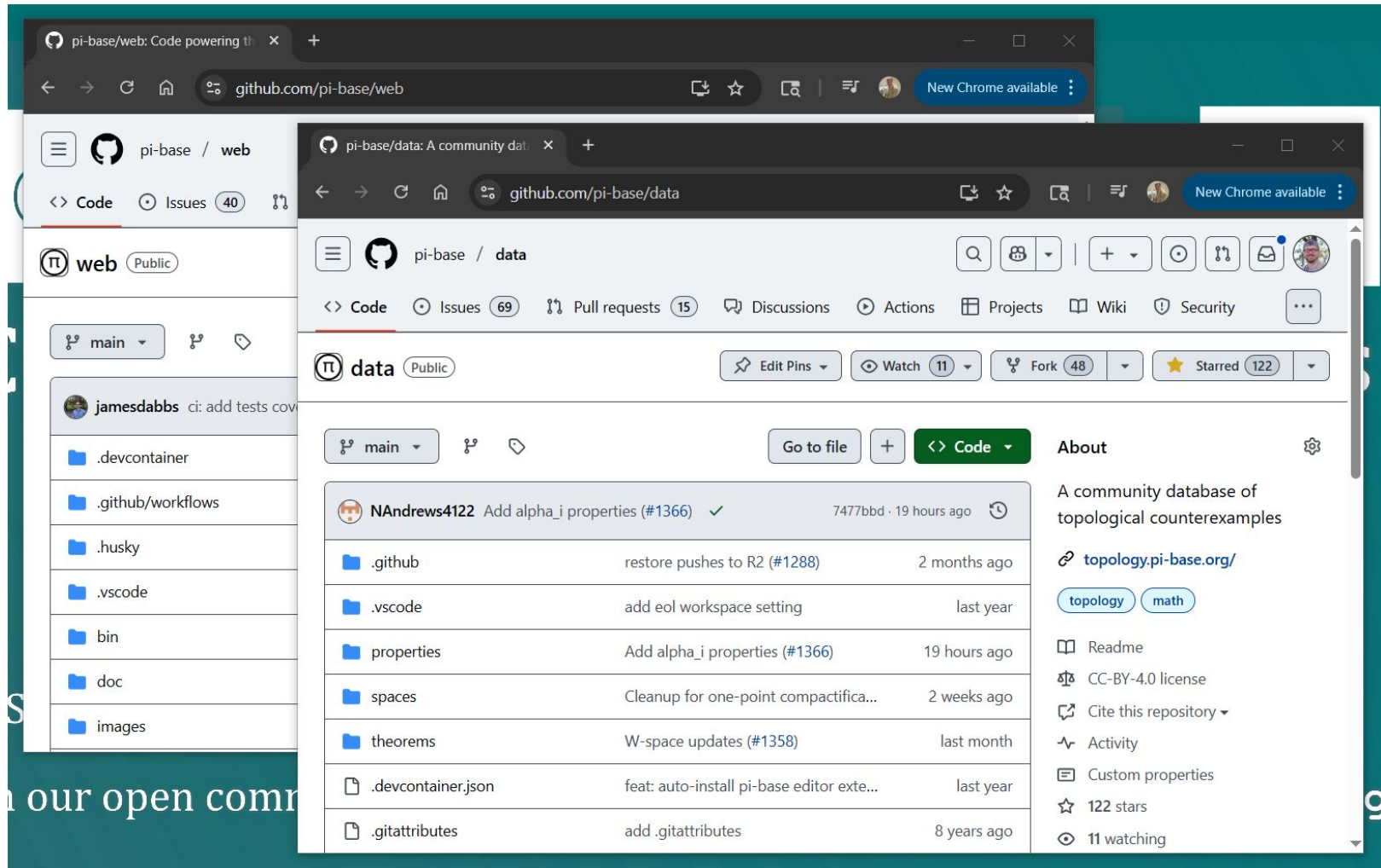
Aside: Davide Giacopello proved last week that

The space is countable and second-countable. \iff $\text{BOB} \uparrow_{\text{mark}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$

It remains open whether $\text{BOB} \uparrow_{\text{mark}} G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$

can be replaced by $\text{ALICE} \nmid G_1(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{N})$

(But we're here to talk about databases, not topology!) 😊



Files



main



Go to file



- > S000020
- > S000021
- > S000022
- ▼ S000023
 - ▼ properties
 - P000003.md
 - P000049.md
 - P000136.md
 - P000181.md
 - P000203.md
 - README.md
- > S000024

data / spaces / S000023 / properties / P000049.md



prabau Scrub uid's from traits (issue #58), part 1 (#126)

154c4b8 · 4 years ago

History

Preview

Code

Blame

10 lines (9 loc) · 198 Bytes



Raw



space	property	value	refs	
S000023	P000049	false		
			doi	name
			10.1007/978-1-4612-6290-9_6	Counterexamples in Topology

See item #9 for space #26 in {(doi:10.1007/978-1-4612-6290-9_6)}.



pi-base / data

Q Type / to search



<> Code Issues 69 Pull requests 15 Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

This pull request is waiting on your review.

Add your review

Warsaw circle is not homogeneous #1367

Edit <> Code

Open prabau wants to merge 1 commit into main from warsaw-homog

Conversation 1 Commits 1 Checks 1 Files changed 1

+8 -0



prabau commented last week

Collaborator

The Warsaw circle (S205) is not homogeneous (P86).
<https://topology.pi-base.org/spaces/S000205/properties/P000086>
Based on #1365.



Warsaw circle is not homogeneous

✓ d0c0e5

yhx-12243 linked an issue last week that may be closed by this pull request

Trait Suggestion: the Warsaw circle S000205 does not satisfy Homogeneous P000086 #1365



StevenClontz added trait under-review labels yesterday

Reviewers



StevenClontz

At least 1 approving review is required to merge this pull request.

Still in progress? [Convert to draft](#)

Assignees



No one—[assign yourself](#)

Labels



Projects



None yet



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Q Type / to search



<> Code Issues (69) Pull requests (15) Discussions Actions Projects Wiki Security Insights Settings

← compile

✓ Warsaw circle is not homogeneous #4744

Re-run all jobs



Summary

Jobs

✓ build

Run details

Usage

Workflow file

build

succeeded last week in 16s

Q Search logs



- > ✓ Set up job 0s
- > ✓ Pull ghcr.io/pi-base/compile:latest 5s
- > ✓ Run actions/checkout@v4 0s
- > ✓ Compile bundle 2s
- > ✓ Persist bundle as artifact 0s
- > ✓ Upload bundle to S3 5s
- > ✓ Upload bundle to R2 1s
- > ✓ Post Run actions/checkout@v4 0s
- > ✓ Complete job 0s

Viewer

Branch [main](#)

SHA [72355584f23608b21f3c062c2f54425b33f7c4ce](#)

Data

Using data hosted at

<https://pub-65041ca69d744da88ade13abd31ad834.r2.dev/refs/heads/warsaw-homog.json>

Host

Branch

SHA [d0c00e56099d4eaf8faf3f11b29882d74053c550](#)

Sync  [just now](#)

Entities

Spaces 210

Properties 206

Theorems 732

Traits 40553

[Log to Console](#)

[Editor Preview](#)

[Reset](#)

@danflapjax Pi-Base Tools

observablehq.com/@dinod123/pi-base-tools

Space S205 | Property P86

Warsaw circle is not Homogeneous

At any point not in $\{0\} \times [-1, 1]$ the space is locally Euclidean, hence locally connected. But this does not hold at all points since [Warsaw circle is not Locally connected](#).

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References


- No references available. If appropriate, please consider [contributing](#) a reference.

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Data last synchronized:  2 minutes ago

Limitations

Properties

	cardinality	
Id	Name	Description
P58	Cardinality $< \mathfrak{c}$ Smaller than the continuum, Cardinality $< \beth_1$	The cardinality of the space is less than the cardinality of \mathbb{R} .
P65	Cardinality $= \mathfrak{c}$ Continuum-sized, Cardinality $= \beth_1$	The cardinality of the space is equal to the cardinality of \mathbb{R} .
P78	Finite Cardinality $< \aleph_0$, Cardinality $< \beth_0$	The cardinality of the space is finite.
P181	Countably infinite Cardinality $= \aleph_0$, Cardinality $= \beth_0$	The cardinality of the space is equal to the cardinality of \mathbb{N} .
P59	Cardinality $\leq 2^{\mathfrak{c}}$ Smaller or same as the power set of the continuum, Cardinality $\leq \beth_2$	The cardinality of the space is at most the cardinality of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$, the set of subsets of \mathbb{R} .
P57	Countable Cardinality $\leq \aleph_0$, Cardinality $\leq \beth_0$	The cardinality of the space is less than or equal to the cardinality of \mathbb{N} .
P114	Cardinality $= \aleph_1$	The cardinality of the space is equal to \aleph_1 , the cardinality of the first uncountable ordinal ω_1 .