On Alexandroff theorem for general Abelian groups

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Received 5 August 1999

Abstract

We present a technique for construction of infinite-dimensional compacta with given extensional dimension. We then apply this technique to construct some examples of compact metric spaces for which the equivalence $X\simeq M(G,n)$ fails to be true for some torsion Abelian groups $G$ and $n > 1$.

Keywords: Cohomological dimension; Extensional dimension; Extension problem; Compact metric space; Eilenberg–MacLane complex; Moore space; Truncated cohomology; Sullivan Conjecture

AMS classification: Primary 55M10; 55P20, Secondary 54F45; 55N35

1. Introduction

We shall work in the category of locally finite countable CW complexes and continuous maps. Recall that the Kuratowski notation $X\simeq Y$ denotes that every extension problem on $X$ has a solution, i.e., that for every closed subset $A \subset X$ and every map $f : A \to Y$ there exists an extension $\overline{f} : X \to Y$ of $f$ over $X$ [22, §VII.53.I]. This notation allows one to define very quickly the notion of the covering dimension [19] (respectively cohomological dimension [5,13], with respect to any Abelian group $G$) as follows: For every integer $n \geq 0$ and every compactum $X$, $\dim X \leq n \iff X \simeq S^n$ (respectively $\dim_G X \leq n \iff X \simeq K(G,n)$), where $S^n$ is the standard $n$-sphere (respectively $K(G,n)$ is the Eilenberg–MacLane complex [30, §V.7]).

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1 The first author was partially supported by the National Science Foundation grant No. DMS-9696238. The second author was partially supported by the Ministry for Science and Technology of the Republic of Slovenia grants No. J1-0885-0101-98 and SLO-US 0020.

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PII: S0166-8641(99)00219-9
In the 1930s Alexandroff [1,2] proved a fundamental result on homological dimension, which in the modern language reads as follows:

**Theorem 1.1** (P.S. Alexandroff). For every finite-dimensional compactum $X$, the following equality holds:

$$\dim X = \dim_\mathcal{Z} X.$$ 

In the above notation this can be formulated as the equivalence $X \tau S^n \Leftrightarrow X \tau K(\mathbb{Z}, n)$. Since the $n$-sphere $S^n$ is a Moore space [30, §VII.7] of the type $M(\mathbb{Z}, n)$, the equivalence $X \tau M(G, n) \Leftrightarrow X \tau K(G, n)$ would be a perfect extension of Theorem 1.1 to arbitrary Abelian groups. We shall assume throughout this paper that a Moore space $M(G, n)$ is simply connected if $n > 1$, and that it has an Abelian fundamental group if $n = 1$.

In the early 1990s the first author [8] proved this equivalence under the following restrictions:

**Theorem 1.2** (A.N. Dranishnikov). For every integer $n > 1$ and every finite-dimensional compactum $X$, the following equivalence holds:

$$X \tau M(G, n) \Leftrightarrow X \tau K(G, n).$$

In the present paper we investigate whether these restrictions can be omitted. First we note that the finite-dimensionality condition cannot be dropped for $G = \mathbb{Z}$ and $n > 1$ (see [5]). Miyata [26] observed that this also holds for all finite groups. For $n = 1$ the equality $M(\mathbb{Z}, 1) = K(\mathbb{Z}, 1) = S^1$ holds. This equality also holds for all torsion free Abelian groups $G$. However, for torsion groups this is false [26]. As it was proved in [8], the implication $X \tau M(G, n) \Rightarrow X \tau K(G, n)$ always holds.

Below we state our results. Details and necessary preliminaries will be given later on in the paper. Our main result (proved in Section 3) is a theorem which allows one to construct compacta with different extension properties—it is an extension of Theorem 2.4 from our earlier paper [14] to truncated cohomologies.

**Theorem 1.3.** Let $P$ and $K$ be simplicial complexes and assume that $K$ is countable. Let $T^\tau$ be a truncated continuous cohomology theory such that $T^\tau(P) \neq 0$, for some $n < -1$ and $T^k(K) = 0$, for all $k < n$. Then there exist a compactum $X$ such that $e = \dim X \leq K$, and a $T^\tau$—essential map $f : X \to P$.

In Section 4 we apply our main result to show that $M(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$ and $K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$ are not extensionally equivalent in the class of all compacta, including the infinite-dimensional ones (see also [26] and [24] for $p = 2$):

**Theorem 1.4.**

(1) For every prime $p$, there exists an infinite-dimensional compactum $X$ such that $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} X = 1$ and $e - \dim X > M(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)$. 

There exists a compactum $Y$ such that $e - \dim Y \leq \mathbb{R}P^\infty$ and $e - \dim Y > \mathbb{R}P^m$, for all integers $m > 0$.

2. On constructions of compacta having different cohomological and extensional dimensions

In this section it will be convenient to use the notation $e - \dim X \leq K$ for $X \tau K$ (see [9] or [12]) which reads extensional dimension of $X$ does not exceed $K$.

Construction of compacta with different cohomological and extensional dimensions is presently a very active area of research. Here we outline three different approaches to the construction of such compacta. For convenience we give them the following names: Combinatorial approach, Game with infinity and Splitting the space. All three are important in the sense that there are problems where one approach is more suitable than the others.

Combinatorial approach. This approach was first used in the construction [27] of Pontryagin surfaces, i.e., 2-dimensional compacta with rational dimension one and 1-dimensional with respect to $\mathbb{Z}_p$ for all but one prime $p$. The idea of the construction is to start by a certain (finite) polyhedron, replace all of its simplices (in certain dimensions) by some building blocks, and then iterate this procedure infinitely many times. The resulting inverse limit space will usually have some exotic properties, depending on the properties of the building blocks. In the simplest Pontryagin’s example one starts by the 2-sphere and the building block the Möbius band. Since the boundary of the 2-simplex is homeomorphic to the boundary of the Möbius band, it is easy to make replacements.

In the case of higher-dimensional simplicial complexes, finding proper building blocks is not so easy. Some interesting blocks were found by Boltyanskij [3], Kodama [20, 21] and Kuzminov [23]. Eventually, the first author [5] found the family of blocks which provides the solution to the Bockstein–Boltyanskij realization problem in cohomological dimension theory. All the blocks in [5] have in common certain features which first appeared in Walsh’s proof [29] of the Edwards resolution theorem [18]. Having this in mind, Dydak and the first author extracted the axioms for the building blocks and named them the Edwards–Walsh modification (resolution) of a simplex (cf. [11,13,17]).

Game with infinity. This approach has a strong flavor of general topology. An exotic compactum is here also constructed as the limit space of an inverse sequence $\{X_i, q_{i+1}^i\}$. However, the spaces $X_i$ are not necessarily as nice as above. On any compact metric space there exists a countable basis of extension problems to a given countable complex $K$. We may also assume that every one of these problems factors through some extension problem on $X_i$. If we can construct an inverse sequence in such a way that all extension problems on $X_i$, for all $i$ are killed by passing to the limit, then the limit will be a compactum with desired properties. It is reasonable to require here
that the projection $q_i^{i+1}$ kills one given extension problem on $X_i$, i.e., for a given $f: A \to K$, where $A$ is a closed subset of $X_i$, the map $f \circ q_i^{i+1}$ is extendable over $X_{i+1}$. In this way we produce infinitely many new extension problems on $X_{i+1}$. It seems that killing one extension problem and making infinitely many new ones will not make any progress in the task of getting rid of the unsolvable extension problems. But this is the standard game with infinity—like in the classical story about the hotel with infinitely many rooms [28]. So one can succeed—the correct strategy is to properly enumerate the extension problems. This approach first appeared in [11] (see also [14]).

Splitting the space. Here the idea is to produce an exotic space by splitting a nice space like $\mathbb{R}^n$ into exotic nuclear pieces. This approach appeared during the first author’s work [10] on the mapping intersection problem (MIP). The MIP was reduced in [15] to a problem of imbedding a given cohomological dimension type in the $n$-dimensional Euclidean space. The clue to this problem was found in a generalization of the Urysohn Splitting theorem, which says that every $n$-dimensional compactum can be presented as the union of $n + 1$ zero-dimensional spaces. The generalization of this, given in [10] says that if a join product $K \ast G_1 \ast \cdots \ast K \ast G_k$ is $(n - 1)$-connected then any $n$-dimensional compactum can be presented as the union $\bigcup X_i$, where $\dim G_i X_i \leq n_i$. We note that the Urysohn Splitting theorem follows from the fact that the join product of $n$ zero-dimensional spheres is $(n - 1)$-connected.

All approaches above give compacta with $e - \dim X \leq K$, for some countable $K$, which does not mean much unless we additionally require that $e - \dim X > L$, for some complex $L$. This property can be achieved by means of homology or cohomology. In [5] classical cohomology and $K$-theory were used. A breakthrough was made by Dydak and Walsh—they introduced truncated cohomology for this purpose [16] and used it in the combinatorial approach. As it was noted in [11], truncated cohomology can also be used in the game with infinity approach. Below we formulate a corresponding result (Theorem 1.3) which will be proved in Section 3 (for the most recent development see [24]).

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

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

of groups, for $r \leq -1$ and Abelian groups, for $r \leq -2$. We call a truncated homology $T^r$ continuous if for every direct limit of finite CW-complexes $L = \lim_{\to} [L_i, \lambda_i^{r+1}]$ the
following formula holds $T^k(L) = \lim_{\varphi} T^k(L_i)$, for $k < 0$. We note that the Milnor theorem holds for truncated cohomologies:

$$0 \rightarrow \lim^1 \left\{ T^{k-1}(L_i) \right\} \rightarrow T^k(L) \rightarrow \lim_{\varphi} T^k(L_i) \rightarrow 0.$$ 

Hence, if $T^k(M)$ is a finite group for every finite complex $M$ and every $k < -1$, then by the Mittag-Leffler condition, $T^*$ must be continuous. We can now restate our first main result:

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $P$ and $K$ be simplicial complexes and assume that $K$ is countable. Let $T^*$ be a truncated continuous cohomology theory such that $T^n(P) \neq 0$, for some $n < -1$ and $T^k(K) = 0$, for all $k < n$. Then there exist a compactum $X$ such that $e - \dim X \leq K$, and a $T^n$-essential map $f: X \rightarrow P$.

### 3. Proof of Theorem 1.3

**Definition 3.1.** An extension problem $(A, \alpha)$ 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 $(A, \alpha)$ is a continuous extension $\widetilde{\alpha}: X \rightarrow K$ of a map $\alpha$. A resolution of an extension problem $(A, \alpha)$ is a map $f: Y \rightarrow X$ such that the induced extension problem $f^{-1}(A, \alpha) = (f^{-1}(A), \alpha \circ f|\ldots)$ on $Y$ has a solution.

Because of the Homotopy extension theorem, the solvability of extension problem $(A, \alpha)$ is an invariant of the homotopy class of $\alpha$. We call two extension problems $(A, \alpha)$ and $(A, \beta)$ equivalent if $\alpha$ is homotopic to $\beta$. A family of extension problems $\{(A_i, \alpha_i)\}_{i \in J}$ forms a basis if for every extension problem $(B, \beta)$, there is $i \in J$ such that $B \subset A_i$ and the restriction $\alpha_i|_B$ is homotopic to $\beta$.

In view of the Homotopy extension theorem the following proposition is obvious:

**Proposition 3.2.** Suppose that a map $f: Y \rightarrow X$ resolves all extension problems on $X$ from a given basis $\{(A_i, \alpha_i)\}_{i \in J}$. Then $f$ resolves all extension problems on $X$.

**Proposition 3.3.** Let $K$ be any CW-complex and $X$ the limit space of the inverse sequence of compacta $\{X_k, q_k^{k+1}\}$. Let $\{(A^k_i, \alpha^k_i)\}_{i \in J_k}$ be a basis of extension problems, for every $k$. Then

$$\left\{ (q^\infty_k)^{-1}(A^k_i, \alpha^k_i) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}, \; i \in J_k \right\}$$

is a basis of extension problems on $X$, where $q^\infty_k: X \rightarrow X_k$ denotes the infinite projection in the inverse sequence.

**Proof.** Since $K \in \text{ANE}$, there exist for every extension problem $(A, \alpha)$ on $X$, a number $k$ and a map $\beta: q^\infty_k(A) \rightarrow K$ such that $\beta \circ q^\infty_k|_A$ is homotopic to $\alpha$. Take a problem $(A^k_i, \alpha^k_i)$ serving for $(q^\infty_k(A), \beta)$ as a majoration: $\alpha^k_i|q^\infty_k(A) \simeq \beta$. Then the extension problem $(q^\infty_k)(A^k_i, \alpha^k_i)$ is a majoration for $(A, \alpha)$. \(\square\)
The following lemma was proved in [14, Lemma 2.2]:

**Lemma 3.4.** For every extension problem \((A, \alpha : A \to K)\) on \(X\) there is a resolution \(g : Y \to X\) such that every preimage \(g^{-1}(x)\) is either a point or it is homeomorphic to \(K\). If additionally, \(X\) and \(K\) are simplicial complexes, \(A\) is a subcomplex and \(\alpha\) is a simplicial map, then the resolving map \(g\) can be chosen to be simplicial.

**Proposition 3.5.** Let \(X\) be the limit space of an inverse sequence \(\{X_k; q_k^{k+1}\}\) and let \(\{(A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)\}_{i \in \mathbb{I}}\) be a basis of extension problems for each \(k\). Assume that \(q_k^{k+1}\) resolves all problems \((A_i^k, \alpha_i^k)\) for all \(k\). Then \(e - \dim X \leq K\).

**Proof.** According to Proposition 3.3, \(X\) has a basis of solvable extension problems. Then by Proposition 3.2 applied to the identity map, all extension problems on \(X\) have solutions. This means that \(e - \dim X \leq K\). □

**Remark.** If a map \(f : Y \to X\) resolves some extension problem \((A, \alpha)\) on \(X\), then for any map \(g : Z \to Y\), the composition \(f \circ g\) resolves \((A, \alpha)\).

**Lemma 3.6.** Let \(g : L \to M\) be a simplicial map onto a finite-dimensional complex \(M\) and let \(T^*\) be a truncated cohomology theory such that \(T^k(g^{-1}(x)) = 0\), for all \(k < n\). Then \(g\) induces an isomorphism \(g^* : T^k(M) \to T^k(L)\), for \(k < n\) and a monomorphism, for \(k = n\).

**Proof.** We proceed 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 the \((m - 1)\)-dimensional skeleton \(M^{(m-1)}\). Since the map \(g : L \to M\) is simplicial, \(g^{-1}(A)\) admits a deformation retraction onto \(g^{-1}(M^{(m-1)})\). By the inductive assumption, lemma holds for \(g| : \ldots : g^{-1}(M^{(m-1)}) \to M^{(m-1)}\). Hence, the conclusion of the lemma holds for \(g| : \ldots : g^{-1}(A) \to A\).

We define \(B = M \setminus \text{Int} A\), i.e., \(B\) is the union of disjoint \(m\)-dimensional PL-cells, \(B = \bigcup B_i\). 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 the lemma holds for \(g| : \ldots : g^{-1}(B) \to B\). Note that \(\dim(A \cap B) = m - 1\) and hence lemma holds for \(g| : g^{-1}(A \cap B) \to A \cap B\).

The Mayer–Vietoris sequence for the triad \((A, B, M)\) produces the following diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
T^k(A' \cap B') & \leftarrow & T^k(A') \oplus T^k(B') & \leftarrow & T^k(L) & \leftarrow & T^{k-1}(A \cap B') & \leftarrow \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\
T^k(A \cap B) & \leftarrow & T^k(A) \oplus T^k(B) & \leftarrow & T^k(M) & \leftarrow & T^{k-1}(A \cap B) & \leftarrow \\
\end{array}
\]

Here \(A' = g^{-1}(A)\) and \(B' = g^{-1}(B)\). The Five lemma implies that \(g^*\) is an isomorphism for \(k < n\). The mono-version of the Five lemma implies that \(g^*\) is a monomorphism for \(k = n\). □

**Proof of Theorem 1.3.** Since \(T^n(P) \neq 0\), there exists a finite subcomplex \(P_1 \subset P\) such that the inclusion is \(T^n\)-essential. This follows by continuity of \(T^*\). We construct \(X\) as the
We enumerate elements of $A_1$ since $K$ has number $k$. The restriction $f \circ g$ is a monomorphism. Let $P_{l+1} > P_l$ be the enumeration function. Now consider the extension problem having number $2$ in our list and resolve it by $A_1$, where $A_1$ is a triangulation on $P_1$ with respect to all subdivisions $\beta^k \tau$. Since the set of homotopy classes $[L, K]$ is countable, we have only countably many inequivalent extension problems $(A, \alpha)$ defined on these subpolyhedra, for every compact $L$. Denote the set of all these extension problems $(L, \alpha)$ on $P_1$ with simplicial maps $\alpha$ by $A^1$. Since $K \in \text{ANE}$, it is easy to show that $A^1$ forms a basis of extension problems on $P_1$. We enumerate elements of $A^1$ by all powers of $2$. Let $N : A^1 \to \mathbb{N}$ be the enumeration function.

Consider an extension problem from $A^1$ having number one in our list and resolve it by a simplicial map $g : L \to P_1$ by means of Lemma 3.4. By Lemma 3.6, $g^* : T^n(P_1) \to T^n(L)$ is a monomorphism. Let $g^*(a_1) = a_2^1$. Since a truncated cohomology $T^n$ is continuous, there is a finite subcomplex $P_2 \subset L$ and a nonzero element $a_2 \in T^n(P_2)$ which comes from $a_2^1$ under the inclusion homomorphism. We define the bonding map $q_1^1 : P_2 \to P_1$ as the restriction $f_1^1|_{P_2}$ of $f$ onto $P_2$. Then the condition (2) holds: $(q_2^1)^*(a_1^1) = a_2$.

Define a countable basis $A^2 = \{(A_2^1, a_2^1)\}$ of extension problems such that every $A_2^1$ is a subcomplex of $P_2$ with respect to iterated barycentric subdivision of the triangulation on $P_2$. Enumerate elements of $A^2$ by all numbers of the form $2^k3^l$ with $k \geq 0$ and $l > 0$. Lift all the problems from the list $A^1$ to a space $P_2$, i.e., consider $(q_2^1)^{-1}(A_1^1)$. Thus the family $(q_2^1)^{-1}(A_1^1) \cup A^2$ is enumerated by all numbers of the form $2^k3^l$. Let

$$N : (q_1^2)^{-1}(A^1) \cup A^2 \to \mathbb{N}$$

be the enumeration function. Now consider the extension problem having number $2$ in the updated list and apply the entire procedure described above to obtain $P_3$. Etc.

Thus, all problems in $A^k$ will be enumerated by numbers of the form $p_{l_k}^{l_k} \cdots p_1^{l_1}$ with $l_k > 0$. Since $k \leq p_k$, we have $k \in N((q_1^2)^{-1}(A_1^1) \cup (q_2^1)^{-1}(A_2^1) \cup \cdots \cup A^k)$. Hence we can keep going, for any $k$. As the result of this construction we have that if a problem $(A_i^k, a_i^k)$ has number $k$, then $l \leq k$ and the problem is resolved by $q_i^{k+1}$. Thus, the conditions (1)–(3) hold. □
4. Proof of Theorem 1.4

We consider the truncated cohomology \( T_p \) generated by the mapping space \( E_0 = (S^n)^{M_p} \), where \( M_p = M(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \) is a Moore space of the type \( (\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \) and \( S^n \) is the \( n \)-dimensional sphere.

**Lemma 4.1.** The truncated cohomology theory \( T_p \) is continuous.

For the proof we need the following proposition:

**Proposition 4.2.** Let \( p : S^1 \to S^1 \) be a map of degree \( p \). Then the map \( f = p \wedge \text{id} : S^1 \wedge M_p \to S^1 \wedge M_p \) is null-homotopic.

**Proof.** The space \( S^1 \wedge M_p \) is the suspension \( \Sigma M_p \) of the space \( M_p \) and it can be defined as the quotient space of a map \( h : B^3 \to \Sigma M_p \). Temporarily we denote a fixed map of degree \( p \) between 2-spheres by \( p \), and we denote the identity map on the 2-sphere by \( 1 \).

Let \( C_q \) denote the mapping cone of a map \( q : X \to Y \), i.e., \( C_q = \text{Cone}(X) \cup_q Y \). Consider the following commutative diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
S^2 & \xrightarrow{1} & S^2 \\
\downarrow{1} & & \downarrow{p} \\
S^2 & \xrightarrow{p} & S^2 \\
\downarrow{p} & & \downarrow{\text{id}} \\
S^2 & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & S^2
\end{array}
\]

Here, the mapping cone \( C_1 \) is homeomorphic to the 3-ball \( B^3 \) and \( C_p \) is homeomorphic to \( \Sigma M_p \). First we note that the map \( g \) is homotopic to the map \( p \wedge \text{id} \). Then we show that \( g \) has a lift \( g' : \Sigma M_p \to B^3 \) with respect to \( h \). In fact, \( g' \) is defined by the following diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
S^2 & \xrightarrow{1} & S^2 \\
\downarrow{p} & & \downarrow{\text{id}} \\
S^2 & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & S^2
\end{array}
\]

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

**Proof of Lemma 4.1.** We show that every element of the group \( T_p^k(L) \) has order \( p \) for \( k < 0 \). Indeed, \( T_p^k(L) = [L, \Omega^{-k}(S^n)^{M_p}] = [\Sigma M_p, (S^n)^{\Sigma^{-k-1}L}] \). For any space \( N \) and any element \( a \in [\Sigma M_p, N] \), represented by a map \( f : \Sigma M_p \to N \), the element \( pa \) is represented by a map \( f \circ (p \wedge \text{id}) \) and it is homotopic to zero, by virtue of Proposition 4.2. Note that \( T_p^k(L) = [S^k \wedge L \wedge M_p, S^n] \). When the complex \( L \) is finite, this group is finitely generated. Hence in the case of \( k < -1 \), the group \( T_p^k(L) \) of any finite complex \( L \) is finite. As we have already observed, this suffices for the continuity. \( \square \)
Proposition 4.3. For every integer \( k < 0 \), the following equality holds:
\[
T^k_p(K(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1)) = 0.
\]

Proof. We can represent \( K(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \) as the direct limit of complexes \( L_i \), where each \( L_i \) is homotopy equivalent to the circle \( S^1 \) and every bonding map \( \xi_i : L_i \to L_{i+1} \) is homotopy equivalent to a map of degree \( p \) of \( S^1 \) to itself. Then
\[
T^k_p(K(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1)) = \lim_{\rightarrow} (L_i, \xi_i) \wedge \Omega^k(S^n)^{M_p} = \lim_{\rightarrow} (L_i \wedge M_p, \xi_i \wedge id, \Omega^k S^n).
\]
Consider a bonding map \( \xi_i \wedge id : L_i \wedge M_p \to L_{i+1} \wedge M_p \). This map is homotopy equivalent to the map \( \nu_p \wedge id \) and hence it is homotopically trivial, by Proposition 4.2. Therefore the space \( \lim_{\rightarrow} (L_i \wedge M_p, \xi_i \wedge id) \) is homotopically trivial. Hence \( T^k_p(K(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1)) = 0. \)

We also need the following result of Miller [25] (Sullivan conjecture):

Theorem 4.4 (H. Miller). Let \( K \) be a finite-dimensional CW-complex and \( \pi \) a finite group. Then the mapping space \( K^K(\pi, 1) \) is weakly homotopy equivalent to the point.

Proposition 4.5. For every integer \( k \), the following equality holds:
\[
T^k_p(K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)) = 0.
\]

Proof. We note that by Theorem 4.4,
\[
T^k_p(K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)) = [K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1), (S^n)^{\Sigma^k M_p}] = \left[ \Sigma^k M_p, (S^n)^{K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1)} \right] = 0
\]
so the assertion follows. □

Proof of Theorem 1.4. (1) We take \( T^* = T_p^* \) for \( n = 7 \), and define \( P = \Sigma M_p \) and \( K = K(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \vee K(\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}], 1) \). Note that
\[
T^{-2}(\Sigma M_p) = \left[ \Sigma M_p, \Omega^2(S^7)^{M_p} \right] = \left[ \Sigma M_p \wedge S^2 \wedge M_p, S^7 \right] = \left[ \Sigma^3 M_p \wedge M_p, S^7 \right] = H^7(\Sigma^3 M_p \wedge M_p) \neq 0.
\]
By Propositions 4.2 and 4.4 we have \( T^k(K) = 0 \), for all \( k \). We now apply Theorem 1.3 to obtain a compactum \( X \) such that
\[
\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} X \leq 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \dim_{\mathbb{Z}[1/p]} X \leq 1
\]
and to get an essential map \( f : X \to \Sigma M_p \).

Let \( A = f^{-1}(M_p) \) where \( M_p \) is embedded in \( P \) as the equator. Then the map \( f|_A : A \to M_p \) does not have any extension (otherwise an extension \( g \) would be null-homotopic as a map to \( P \) and homotopic to \( f \)). Hence \( e - \dim X > M(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \). Since for 2-dimensional compacta the inequality \( \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} X \leq 1 \) implies \( e - \dim X \leq M(\mathbb{Z}_p, 1) \), we have that \( \dim X > 2 \). The short exact sequence
\[
0 \to \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{p}] \to \mathbb{Z}[1/p] \to 0
\]

and Bockstein’s inequality $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} X \leq \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_p} X$ imply that $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}} X \leq 2$. Finally, Theorem 1.1 implies that $X$ is infinite-dimensional.

(2) For a given $m$, we take $T^* = T^*_2$ for $n = m + 5$ and $P = \Sigma \mathbb{R} P^m$ and $K = \mathbb{R} P^\infty$. Then

$$T^{-2}(P) = [\Sigma^3 \mathbb{R} P^m \wedge \mathbb{R} P^2, S^{m+5}] = H^{m+5}(\Sigma^3 \mathbb{R} P^m \wedge \mathbb{R} P^2) \neq 0.$$ 

By Theorem 1.3 we obtain a compactum $X_m$ such that $e - \dim X_m \leq \mathbb{R} P^\infty$ and $e - \dim X_m > \mathbb{R} P^m$. Finally, we define $Y$ to be the one-point compactification of the disjoint union of all $X_m$. □

References