Baire Category Lower Density Operators with Borel Values

Marek Balcerzak, Jacek Hejduk, and Artur Wachowicz

Abstract. We prove that the lower density operator associated with the Baire category density points in the real line has Borel values of class $\Pi^0_3$ which is analogous to the measure case. We also introduce the notion of the Baire category density point of a subset with the Baire property of the Cantor space, and we prove that it generates a lower density operator with Borel values of class $\Pi^0_3$.

Mathematics Subject Classification. 28A51, 03E50, 03E35.

Keywords. Lower density operator, density point, the Baire property, Borel level.

1. Introduction

Let $\Sigma$ be a $\sigma$-algebra of subsets of a set $X \neq \emptyset$ and let $J \subset \Sigma$ be a $\sigma$-ideal. We write $A \sim B$ whenever the symmetric difference $A \Delta B$ belongs to $J$. Note that $\sim$ is the equivalence relation on $\Sigma$. A mapping $\Phi: \Sigma \to \Sigma$ is called a lower density operator with respect to $J$ if the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) $\Phi(X) = X$ and $\Phi(\emptyset) = \emptyset$,
(ii) $A \sim B \implies \Phi(A) = \Phi(B)$ for every $A, B \in \Sigma$,
(iii) $A \sim \Phi(A)$ for every $A \in \Sigma$,
(iv) $\Phi(A \cap B) = \Phi(A) \cap \Phi(B)$ for every $A, B \in \Sigma$.

The book [10] gives a standard example of a lower density operator for the $\sigma$-algebra $\mathcal{L}$ of Lebesgue measurable subsets of $\mathbb{R}$, with respect to the $\sigma$-ideal $\mathcal{N}$ of null sets. This operator $\Phi: \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{L}$ assigns to $A \in \mathcal{L}$ its set of density...
points, that is
\[ \Phi(A) := \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} : \lim_{h \to 0^+} \frac{\lambda(A \cap [x-h, x+h])}{2h} = 1 \right\} \]
where \( \lambda \) denotes Lebesgue measure. It is known (cf. [14]) that the value \( \Phi(A) \) is always a Borel set of type \( F_{\sigma\delta} \) (or \( \Pi^0_3 \) in the modern notation; cf. [8]). There is an exact counterpart of this operator in the case when \( \mathbb{R} \) is replaced by the Cantor space \( \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N} \) with the respective product measure (see [1]; cf. also [8, Exercise 17.9]). It was proved in [1] that the values \( \Phi(A) \) in this case are again in the Borel class \( \Pi^0_3 \), and this Borel level cannot be lower for a large class of measurable sets. For further results in this case, see [2,3].

The Baire category analogue of the notion of a density point is due to Wilczyński [13]. Several further results are provided in [11]. This notion led to the lower density operator \( \Phi_M \) for the \( \sigma \)-algebra \( \mathcal{B} \) of subsets of \( \mathbb{R} \) having the Baire property, with respect to the \( \sigma \)-ideal \( \mathcal{M} \) of meager subsets of \( \mathbb{R} \).

Let us recall the respective definitions. Let \( A \in \mathcal{B} \) and \( x \in \mathbb{R} \). We say that:

- \( 0 \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of \( A \) if, for each increasing sequence \( (n_k) \) of positive integers, there is a subsequence \( (n_{i_k}) \) such that
  \[ \limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (-1, 1) \setminus n_{i_k} A \in \mathcal{M} \]
  where \( \alpha A := \{ \alpha t : t \in A \} \) for \( \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \);
- \( x \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of \( A \) if \( 0 \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of \( A - x := \{ t - x : t \in A \} \);
- \( x \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-dispersion point of \( A \) if it is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of \( A^c := \mathbb{R} \setminus A \).

So, \( 0 \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-dispersion point of \( A \) whenever, for each increasing sequence \( (n_k) \) of positive integers, there is a subsequence \( (n_{i_k}) \) such that
\[ \limsup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} ((-1, 1) \cap n_{i_k} A) \in \mathcal{M}. \]

Note that, if we replace \( \mathcal{B} \) by \( \mathcal{L} \), and \( \mathcal{M} \) by \( \mathcal{N} \) in the above definitions, we obtain the classical notions of density and dispersion points; see [11] and [6, p. 7]. The operator \( \Phi_M : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{B} \) that assigns to \( A \in \mathcal{B} \) its set of \( \mathcal{M} \)-density points, satisfies conditions (i)–(iv); cf. [11] and [6, Lemma 2.2.1].

Our purposes in this paper are twofold. Firstly, we prove (in Section 2) that the values of the operator \( \Phi_M \) are Borel of bounded level. Namely, they hit into class \( \Pi^0_3 \) which is analogous to the measure case. We use, as the main tool, a combinatorial characterization of \( \Phi_M(G) \), for an open set \( G \), based on ideas of Lazarow [9]. This characterization has motivated us to define (in Section 3) the notion of an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of a set with the Baire property in the Cantor space. Then we show that the respective mapping \( \Phi_M \) is a lower density operator, which fulfills our second purpose. Section 4 contains additional remarks and open problems.
2. The Values of $\Phi_M$ are Borel

It is well known (cf. [10, Thm 4.6]) that a set $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ with the Baire property can be expressed in the form $A = G \Delta E$ where $G$ is open and $E \in \mathcal{M}$. Moreover, such an expression is unique, if we additionally assume that $G$ is regular open, that is $G = \text{int}(\text{cl} G)$. This regular open set will be denoted by $\tilde{A}$ and called the regular open kernel of $A$. Then $\tilde{A}$ is the largest, in the sense of inclusion, among open sets in the above expression. We have $A \sim \tilde{A}$, and so, $\Phi_M(A) = \Phi_M(\tilde{A})$.

We will use the following characterization which is due to E. Lazarow [9]. We reformulate a bit the original version and give the proof for the reader’s convenience. However, we strongly mimic the idea from [9]. For a related characterization, see [6, Thm 2.2.2].

**Proposition 1.** [9] The number 0 is an $\mathcal{M}$-dispersion point of an open set $G \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ if and only if the following holds:

for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for all integer $\ell > k$ and every $i \in \{-n, \ldots, n-1\}$, there exists $j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ satisfying

$G \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j-1}{nk} \right) \right) \cup \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j}{nk} \right) \right) = \emptyset.$

**Proof.** Necessity. Suppose that it is not the case. Then there exists $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we can pick integers $\ell_k > k$ and $i_k \in \{-n_0, \ldots, n_0-1\}$ such that, for each $j \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$,

$G \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell_k} \left( \frac{i_k}{n_0} + \frac{j-1}{n_0k} \right) \right) \cup \left( \frac{1}{\ell_k} \left( \frac{i_k}{n_0} + \frac{j}{n_0k} \right) \right) \neq \emptyset.$

We may assume that $\ell_{k+1} > \ell_k$ for every $k$. Pick a value of the sequence $(i_k)$ in $\{-n_0, \ldots, n_0-1\}$ that appears in the above condition infinitely many times. We call it $i_0$, and let it be associated with a subsequence $(\ell_{k_m})$ of $(\ell_k)$. Take an arbitrary subsequence $(r_m)$ of $(\ell_{k_m})$. It follows that, for every $p \in \mathbb{N}$, the set

$$\bigcup_{m \geq p} (r_m G) \cap \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} - \frac{i_0 + 1}{n_0} \right)$$

is open and dense in $\left( \frac{i_0}{n_0}, \frac{i_0 + 1}{n_0} \right)$. Hence the set

$$\bigcap_{p \in \mathbb{N}} \bigcup_{m \geq p} (r_m G) \cap \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} - \frac{i_0 + 1}{n_0} \right)$$

is comeager in $\left( \frac{i_0}{n_0}, \frac{i_0 + 1}{n_0} \right)$. Consequently,

$$\limsup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} (-1, 1) \cap r_m G \supseteq \limsup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} - \frac{i_0 + 1}{n_0} \right) \cap (r_m G) \notin \mathcal{M}.$$
Sufficiency. Let \((m_s)\) be an increasing sequence of positive integers. We will define inductively the respective subsequence \((r_s)\) of \((m_s)\) which witnesses that 0 is an \(\mathcal{M}\)-dispersion point of \(A\). In fact, we will define the family \(\{S^{(n)}: n \in \mathbb{N}\}\) of subsequences of \((m_s)\) where \(S^{(n+1)}\) is a subsequence of \(S^{(n)}\) for every \(n\). Taking the first term from every \(S^{(n)}\), we obtain the sequence \((r_s)\).

By the assumption, for \(n := 1\) pick \(k_1 \in \mathbb{N}\) such that for all integers \(\ell > k_1\) and \(i \in \{-1, 0\}\) we can choose \(j = j(\ell, i) \in \{1, \ldots, k_1\}\) with

\[
G \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( i + \frac{j - 1}{k_1} \right), \frac{1}{\ell} \left( i + \frac{j}{k_1} \right) \right) = \emptyset.
\]

Firstly, for \(i := -1\) we find a subsequence \(S\) of \((m_s)\) such that we obtain the same value \(j_{-1}\) of \(j(\ell, -1)\) for all \(\ell > k_1\) from \(S\), and then we find a subsequence \(S^{(1)}\) of \(S\) such that we obtain the same value \(j_0\) of \(j(\ell, 0)\) for all \(\ell\) from \(S^{(1)}\). In this way, we obtain a subsequence \((m_{\alpha_1(s)}) =: S^{(1)}\) in the first step of induction. Let \(r_1 := m_{\alpha_1(1)}\). We may assume that \(r_1 > k_1\).

Now, let \(n > 1\). Suppose that we have \(k_{n-1} \in \mathbb{N}\) and a subsequence \((m_{\alpha_{n-1}(s)}) =: S^{(n-1)}\) of \((m_s)\) such that \(r_{n-1} := m_{\alpha_{n-1}(1)} > k_{n-1}\) and the following is true:

for each \(i \in \{-n + 1, \ldots, n - 2\}\) an integer \(j_i \in \{1, \ldots, k_{n-1}\}\) is chosen so that for all \(\ell \in S^{(n-1)}\),

\[
G \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n - 1} + \frac{j_i - 1}{(n - 1)k_{n-1}} \right), \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n - 1} + \frac{j_i}{(n - 1)k_{n-1}} \right) \right) = \emptyset.
\]

By the assumption, for the given \(n\), pick \(k_n \in \mathbb{N}\) such that, for all \(\ell > k_n\) and \(i \in \{-n, \ldots, n - 1\}\), there exists \(j = j(\ell, i) \in \{1, \ldots, k_n\}\) with

\[
G \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j - 1}{nk_n} \right), \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j}{nk_n} \right) \right) = \emptyset.
\]

We may assume that \(k_n > k_{n-1}\). Note that, if \(\ell > k_n\) is in the subsequence \(S^{(n-1)}\), then for every \(i \in \{-n + 1, \ldots, n - 2\}\), the choice \(j = j_i\) (independent of \(\ell\)) made in the previous step will be preserved. Next, as in the first step, after a double choice, we pick a subsequence \(S^{(n)} = (m_{\alpha_n(s)})\) of \(S^{(n-1)}\) such that, for each \(i \in \{-n, n - 1\}\), the value \(j_i\) of \(j(\ell, i)\) is the same whenever \(\ell > k_n\) is taken from \(S^{(n)}\). Also, we may assume that \(m_{\alpha_n(1)} > \max\{k_n, m_{\alpha_{n-1}(1)}\}\).

Finally, let \(r_n := m_{\alpha_n(1)}\). This ends the construction.

The above construction guarantees that, if \(n_0 \in \mathbb{N}\) is fixed and \(n > n_0\), then for all terms \(\ell \in S^{(n)}\) and every \(i \in \{-n_0, \ldots, n_0 - 1\}\), the choice \(j = j_i\) made in the \(n_0\)-th step of construction remains unchanged in the \(n\)-th step. Clearly, \((r_n)\) defined in the construction is a subsequence of \((m_n)\). We will show that the set

\[
\limsup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} ((-1, 1) \cap r_n G)
\]

is nowhere dense which implies that 0 is an \(\mathcal{M}\)-dispersion point of \(G\). Let \((a, b)\) be any subinterval of \((-1, 1)\). Pick \(n_0 \in \mathbb{N}\) and \(i_0 \in \{-n_0, \ldots, n_0 - 1\}\)
such that \( \left( \frac{i_{n_0}}{n_0}, \frac{i_{n_0}+1}{n_0} \right) \subseteq (a, b) \). By the construction and the above remark, for each \( n \geq n_0 \), the integer \( r_n \) is in the sequence \( (m_{\alpha_{n_0}}(s)) \), and there exists \( j \in \{1, \ldots, 1 + n_k \} \) such for each \( n \geq n_0 \),
\[
G \cap \left( \frac{1}{r_n} \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} + \frac{j-1}{n_0k_{n_0}} \right), \frac{1}{r_n} \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} + \frac{j}{n_0k_{n_0}} \right) \right) = \emptyset.
\]
Put \((a_0, b_0) := \left( \frac{i_0}{n_0} + \frac{j-1}{n_0k_{n_0}}, \frac{i_0}{n_0} + \frac{j}{n_0k_{n_0}} \right)\). Then \((a_0, b_0) \subseteq (a, b)\) and \((a_0, b_0) \cap \bigcup_{n \geq n_0} (r_nG) = \emptyset\). Consequently,
\[
(a_0, b_0) \subseteq (a, b) \setminus \limsup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}((-1, 1) \cap r_nG)
\]
which means that \( \limsup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}((-1, 1) \cap r_nG) \) is nowhere dense, as desired. \( \square \)

Proposition 1 can be easily reformulated in the case where 0 is replaced by a point \( x \in \mathbb{R} \). Furthermore, \( x \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of \( A \in \mathcal{B} \) if and only if 0 is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-dispersion point of \( G - x \) where \( A^c = G \triangle E \), \( G \) is open and \( E \in \mathcal{M} \). In particular, we can take the regular open kernel of \( A^c \) in the role of \( G \). So, we obtain the following

**Corollary 2.** A point \( x \in \mathbb{R} \) is an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point of a set \( A \in \mathcal{B} \) if and only if
\[
(\forall n \in \mathbb{N})(\exists k \in \mathbb{N})(\forall \ell > k)(\forall i \in \{-n, \ldots, n-1\})(\exists j \in \{1, \ldots, k\})
(\widehat{A^c} - x) \cap \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j-1}{nk} \right), \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j}{nk} \right) \right) = \emptyset.
\]

**Lemma 3.** Let \((X, +)\) be a topological abelian group. Then for arbitrary open sets \( U, V \subseteq X \), the set
\[
E := \{ x \in X : (U - x) \cap V = \emptyset \}
\]
is closed.

**Proof.** Assume that sets \( U, V \subseteq X \) are open. Observe that \( E^c \) is open. Indeed, let \( x_0 \in E^c \) and pick \( t_0 \in (U - x_0) \cap V \). Then \( x_0 \in U - t_0 \) and \( U - t_0 \) is open. Also, \( U - t_0 \subseteq E^c \) since if \( x \in U - t_0 \), then \( t_0 \in (U - x) \cap V \). \( \square \)

**Theorem 4.** For each \( A \in \mathcal{B} \), the set \( \Phi_{\mathcal{M}}(A) \), of all \( \mathcal{M} \)-density points of \( A \), is a Borel set of type \( F_{\sigma \delta} \), i.e. of class \( \Pi^1_3 \).

**Proof.** Let \( A \in \mathcal{B} \). Fix \( n, k \in \mathbb{N}, \ell > k, i \in \{-n, \ldots, n-1\} \) and \( j \in \{1, \ldots, k\} \). Denote
\[
V_{n,k,\ell,i,j} := \left( \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j-1}{nk} \right), \frac{1}{\ell} \left( \frac{i}{n} + \frac{j}{nk} \right) \right).
\]
Put \( E := \{ x \in \mathbb{R} : (\widehat{A^c} - x) \cap V_{n,k,\ell,i,j} = \emptyset \} \). By Lemma 3 this set is closed. This together with Corollary 2 gives the assertion. \( \square \)
Remark 1. In the papers [11,13], the ideal of meager sets in $\mathbb{R}$ is denoted by $I$. The respective topology defined by the operator $\Phi_I (= \Phi_M)$ is the Baire category analogue of the density topology in $\mathbb{R}$ and is called the $I$-density topology. Characterizations similar to that given in Proposition 1 were applied to the so-called $I$-approximate derivatives. In [9] it was proved that $I$-approximate derivative is of Baire class 1. Another theorem on $I$-approximate derivatives was obtained in [5] where the characterization from [6, Thm 2.2.2 (vii)] was used. In fact, the characterization from [9] turns out more suitable in that case which was shown in the PhD thesis [12] of the third author.

3. $\mathcal{M}$-Density Points in the Cantor Space

We will use the characterization stated in Proposition 1 to introduce the notion of an $\mathcal{M}$-density point of a set with the Baire property in the Cantor space $\{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$. The families of meager sets and of sets with the Baire property in $\{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$ will be denoted again by $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{B}$, respectively. Again, every set $A \in \mathcal{B}$ can be uniquely expressed in the form $A = G \Delta E$ where $G$ is regular open and $E \in \mathcal{M}$ (cf. [8, Exercise 8.30]). Then $G$ will be denoted by $\widetilde{A}$ and called the regular open kernel of $A$.

Recall that sets of the base in the product topology of the Cantor space are of the form

$$U(s) := \{x \in \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N} : s \subseteq x\}$$

for any finite sequence $s$ of zeros and ones (that is, $s \in \{0,1\}^{<\mathbb{N}}$). Given $x \in \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$, by $x|n$ we denote the restriction of $x$ to the first $n$ terms. For $s, t \in \{0,1\}^{<\mathbb{N}}$, let $s \bowtie t$ denote their concatenation where terms of $t$ follow the terms of $s$.

We say that $x \in \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$ is an $\mathcal{M}$-dispersion point of a set $A \in \mathcal{B}$ if for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for each $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\ell > k$, and every $s \in \{0,1\}^n$, there exists $t \in \{0,1\}^k$ with

$$\widetilde{A} \cap U((x|\ell) \bowtie s \bowtie t) = \emptyset.$$

We say that $x \in \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$ is an $\mathcal{M}$-density point of a set $A \in \mathcal{B}$ if it is an $\mathcal{M}$-dispersion point of $A^c$. So, in the above condition, one should replace $\widetilde{A}$ by $\widetilde{A^c}$.

Note that we can use the group structure of $\{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$ (with coordinatewise addition mod 2), and thus condition $\widetilde{A} \cap U((x|\ell) \bowtie s \bowtie t) = \emptyset$ can be written as $(\widetilde{A} - x) \cap U((0|\ell) \bowtie s \bowtie t) = \emptyset$ where $0 := (0,0,\ldots)$. We will use this fact in the proof of Theorem 5.

**Theorem 5.** Let $\Phi_\mathcal{M}$ assign to each set $A \subseteq \{0,1\}^\mathbb{N}$ with the Baire property, the set of $\mathcal{M}$-density points of $A$. Then $\Phi_\mathcal{M} : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{B}$ is a lower density operator with respect to $\mathcal{M}$ and its values are $F_{\sigma\delta}$ sets, i.e. sets of class $\Pi^0_3$. 
Proof. We will check conditions (i)–(iv) stated in the definition of a lower density operator. Condition (i) is clearly valid. To show (ii) note that the following is true for any $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$:

$$A \sim B \implies A^c \sim B^c \implies \tilde{A} = \tilde{B}.$$ 

This yields (ii) by the definition of an $\mathcal{M}$-density point.

Let us prove an additional property. Let $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$ and $A \subseteq B$. We show that $\Phi_\mathcal{M}(A) \subseteq \Phi_\mathcal{M}(B)$. From $A \subseteq B$ it follows that $B^c \subseteq A^c$ and then $\tilde{B}^c \subseteq \tilde{A}^c$. Hence $\Phi_\mathcal{M}(A) \subseteq \Phi_\mathcal{M}(B)$ by the definition of an $\mathcal{M}$-density point.

Next, we will prove (iv). Let $A, B \in \mathcal{B}$. By the above property we obtain

$$\Phi_\mathcal{M}(A \cap B) \subseteq \Phi_\mathcal{M}(A) \cap \Phi_\mathcal{M}(B).$$

To show the reverse inclusion, let $x \in \Phi_\mathcal{M}(A) \cap \Phi_\mathcal{M}(B)$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since $x$ is an $\mathcal{M}$-density point of $A$, we pick $k' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\ell > k'$ and $s \in \{0, 1\}^n$, we can find $t' \in \{0, 1\}^{k'}$ with

$$\tilde{A}^c \cap U((x|\ell) \sim s \sim t') = \emptyset.$$

Since $x$ is an $\mathcal{M}$-density point of $B$, we consider $n + k'$ instead of $n$ and pick $k'' \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $\ell > k''$ and $s' \in \{0, 1\}^{n+k'}$, we can find $t'' \in \{0, 1\}^{k''}$ with

$$\tilde{B}^c \cap U((x|\ell) \sim s' \sim t'') = \emptyset.'$$

Now, fix $\ell > k' + k''$ and $s \in \{0, 1\}^n$. Then taking $s' := s \sim t'$, we pick $t'' \in \{0, 1\}^{k''}$ with $\tilde{B}^c \cap U((x|\ell) \sim s' \sim t'') = \emptyset$. Observe that

$$(\tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c) \cap U((x|\ell) \sim s \sim t' \sim t'') = \emptyset. \quad (1)$$

Then $k := k' + k''$ and $t := t' \sim t'' \in \{0, 1\}^k$ will witness that $x \in \Phi_\mathcal{M}(A \cap B)$ provided that $\tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c$ can be replaced by $\tilde{D}$ for $D := (A \cap B)^c$ in condition (1). So, let us show this last requirement. First note that $\tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c$ can be replaced by $C := \text{int cl}(\tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c)$ in condition (1) (since the set $U(\cdot)$ is open). Additionally, $C \sim \tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c$. Also, from $\tilde{A}^c \sim \tilde{A}^c$ and $\tilde{B}^c \sim B^c$ it follows that $C \sim \tilde{A}^c \cup \tilde{B}^c \sim A^c \cup B^c = (A \cap B)^c = D \sim \tilde{D}$. Since $C$ is a regular open set (cf. [7, p. 23]), we have $C = \tilde{D}$ which yields the required condition.

To prove (iii) we need the following property

$$G \subseteq \Phi_\mathcal{M}(G) \subseteq \text{cl}(G) \quad \text{for every open set } G \subseteq \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N}. \quad (2)$$

So let $G \subseteq \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N}$ be nonempty open. Let $x \in G$. Fix $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and pick $\ell > k$ such that $U(x|\ell) \subseteq G$. Then for all $s \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and $t \in \{0, 1\}^k$ we have
\[ U := U((x|\ell) \sim s \sim t) \subseteq G. \]

Hence \( U \cap G^c = \emptyset \). Since \( G^c \) is closed, we have \( \tilde{G}^c \subseteq G^c \) and so, \( U \cap \tilde{G}^c = \emptyset \). Thus \( x \in \Phi_M(G) \). This yields the first inclusion in (2). Now, let \( x \in \Phi_M(G) \) and suppose that \( x \notin \text{cl}(G) \). Thus \( x \) belongs to the open set \( V := (\text{cl}(G))^c \).

Using the inclusion proved before, we have \( x \in \Phi_M(V) \). Hence by (i) and (iv),

\[ x \in \Phi_M(G) \cap \Phi_M(V) = \Phi_M(G \cap V) = \Phi_M(\emptyset) = \emptyset. \]

Contradiction. This ends the proof of (2).

Now, fix \( A \in \mathcal{B} \). Taking \( G := \tilde{A} \), by (2) we have \( \tilde{A} \sim \Phi_M(\tilde{A}) \). Then using (ii) we obtain

\[ A \sim \tilde{A} \sim \Phi_M(\tilde{A}) = \Phi_M(A) \]

which yields (iii).

The final assertion follows from the definition of \( \Phi_M \) and the arguments analogous to those used for Theorem 4. Let us sketch this proof. For fixed \( n, k \in \mathbb{N}, \ell > k \), and \( s \in \{0, 1\}^n, t \in \{0, 1\}^k \), we denote \( V_{n,k,\ell,s,t} := U((0|\ell) \sim s \sim t) \).

Then, by Lemma 3, we observe that the set \( \{ x \in \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N} : (\tilde{A}^c - x) \cap V_{n,k,\ell,s,t} = \emptyset \} \) is closed. Finally, it suffices to use the respectively modified condition stating that \( x \in \Phi_M(A) \).

Note that the lower density operator \( \Phi_M \) generates a topology

\[ T_M := \{ A \in \mathcal{B} : A \subseteq \Phi_M(A) \} \]

that is finer than the standard topology in \( \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N} \). Indeed, every open set in the standard topology belongs to \( T_M \) by (2). Every nontrivial comeager set in the standard topology witnesses that these two topologies are different. For other properties and their proofs, see [11] or [6, Sec. 2.3] where the analogous topology in \( \mathbb{R} \) was investigated.

4. Final Remarks

The presented results should initiate further studies. We hope that our notion of an \( \mathcal{M} \)-density point is a good Baire category counterpart of an density point for the respective subsets of the Cantor space. In particular, an interesting question appears whether the results analogous to those obtained in [1] can be proved.

**Problem 1.** Find natural examples of sets \( A \subseteq \{0, 1\}^\mathbb{N} \) (for instance, open or closed) such that \( \Phi_M(A) \) is complete \( \Pi_3^0 \).

The Baire category analogue of a density point for subsets with the Baire property of \( \mathbb{R} \), due to Wilczyński, was well motivated by the respective characterization in the measure case where convergence in measure of characteristic functions and other properties were considered (see [11] or [6]). This idea can be used for other \( \sigma \)-algebras and \( \sigma \)-ideals in the Euclidean spaces. Such a process
was successful in the article [4] where the lower density operators associated with the product ideals $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{M}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$ were defined.

**Problem 2.** Are the lower density operators, associated with the product ideals $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N} \otimes \mathcal{M}$ in $\mathbb{R}^2$, Borel-valued?

Quite recently, Wilczyński proposed in [15] another natural Baire category notion of a density point, called an intensity point, for subsets with the Baire property in $\mathbb{R}$. Then the respective mapping $\Phi_i : \mathcal{B} \to \mathcal{B}$ is a lower density operator which produces a topology non-homeomorphic to the $I$-density topology (for $I := \mathcal{M}$) in $\mathbb{R}$.

**Problem 3.** Is the lower density operator $\Phi_i$ Borel-valued? Can one define its analogue in the Cantor space setting?

**Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank the referees for their useful remarks.

**Author contributions** All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data collection and analysis were performed by MB, JH and AW. The first draft of the manuscript was written by MB and all authors commented on previous versions of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Funding** The authors declare that no funds, grants, or other support were received during the preparation of this manuscript.

**Data Availability** All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article.

**Declarations**

**Conflicts of interest** The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

**Open Access.** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/. 

References

[1] Andretta, A., Camerlo, R.: The descriptive set theory of the Lebesgue Density Theorem. Adv. Math. 244, 1–42 (2013)

[2] Andretta, A., Camerlo, R.: Analytic sets of reals and the density function in the Cantor space. Eur. J. Math. 5, 49–80 (2019)

[3] Andretta, A., Camerlo, R., Costantini, C.: Lebesgue density and exceptional points. Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. 118, 103–142 (2019)

[4] Balcerzak, M., Hejduk, J.: Density topologies for products of σ-ideals. Real Anal. Exch. 20, 163–177 (1994–1995)

[5] Balcerzak, M., Wachowicz, A.: Some examples of meager sets in Banach spaces. Real Anal. Exch. 26, 877–884 (2000–2001)

[6] Ciesielski, K., Larson, L., Ostaszewski, K.: I-Density continuous functions. Mem. Am. Math. Soc. 107(515) (1994)

[7] Just, W., Weese, M.: Discovering Modern Set Theory II. American Mathematical Society, Providence (1997)

[8] Kechris, A.S.: Classical Descriptive Set Theory. Springer, New York (1995)

[9] Lazarow, E.: On the Baire class of I-approximate derivatives. Proc. Am. Math. Soc. 100, 669–674 (1987)

[10] Oxtoby, J.C.: Measure and Category. Springer, New York (1980)

[11] Poreda, W., Wagner-Bojakowska, E., Wilczyński, W.: A category analogue of the density topology. Fund. Math. 125, 167–173 (1985)

[12] Wachowicz, A.: On some residual sets. PhD thesis, Lodz University of Technology, Łódź (2004) (in Polish)

[13] Wilczyński, W.: A generalization of the density topology. Real Anal. Exchange 8, 16–20 (1982–1983)

[14] Wilczyński, W.: Density topologies. In: Pap, E. (ed.) Handbook of Measure Theory, pp. 675–702. Elsevier, Amsterdam (2002)

[15] Wilczyński, W.: A category analogue of the density topology non-homeomorphic with the I-density topology. Positivity 23, 469–484 (2019)

Marek Balcerzak and Artur Wachowicz
Institute of Mathematics
Lodz University of Technology
al. Politechniki 8
93-590 Lodz
Poland

e-mail: marek.balcerzak@p.lodz.pl;
artur.wachowicz@p.lodz.pl
Jacek Hejduk
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
University of Lodz
ul. Banacha 22
90-238 Lodz
Poland
e-mail: jacek.hejduk@wmii.uni.lodz.pl

Received: July 15, 2022.
Accepted: October 29, 2022.

Publisher’s Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.