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EPIREFLECTIVE SUBCATEGORIES OF TOP NEED NOT BE COWELL-  
POWERED

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**Abstract:** It is shown that there exists an epi-reflective full subcategory  $\underline{E}$  of TOP which is not cowellpowered, and a full subcategory of  $\underline{E}$  which is strongly closed under the formation of limits in  $\underline{E}$  and hence closed under the formation of limits in TOP but is not reflective in  $\underline{E}$  or TOP.

**Key words:** (Epi)reflective subcategory, (strongly) closed under formation of limits, cowellpowered, TOP.

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Answering a problem in [3], V. Kannan and M. Rajagopalan [4, 5], V. Trnková [7] and V. Koubek [6] proved that there exists a proper class  $K$  of Hausdorff spaces such that any continuous map between members of  $K$  is either constant or an identity. This result has several remarkable (unpleasant!) consequences. If  $\underline{A}$  denotes the full subcategory of the category TOP of topological spaces and continuous maps whose objects are products of members of  $K$ , and if  $\underline{E}$  denotes epireflective hull of  $\underline{A}$  in TOP, i.e. the full subcategory of TOP whose members are subspaces (= extremal subobjects) of members of  $\underline{A}$ , then

the following hold:

- (1)  $\underline{A}$  is a full subcategory of  $\text{TOP}$  which is closed under the formation of limits in  $\text{TOP}$ , but which is not reflective in  $\text{TOP}$  [5],
- (2)  $\underline{B}$  is an epireflective subcategory of  $\text{TOP}$  which is not cowellpowered,
- (3)  $\underline{A}$  is a full subcategory of  $\underline{B}$  which is strongly closed under the formation of limits in  $\underline{B}$ , but which is not reflective in  $\underline{B}$ .

Using the fact that every continuous maps between  $\underline{A}$ -objects is a projection [1], proofs are straightforward.

These observations are especially interesting in view of the following propositions:

- (a) A full, isomorphism-closed subcategory  $\underline{A}$  of a complete, wellpowered, and cowellpowered category  $\underline{B}$  is epireflective in  $\underline{B}$  if and only if it is strongly closed under the formation of limits in  $\underline{B}$  [2].
- (b) If  $\underline{C}$  is a complete, wellpowered and cowellpowered category,  $\underline{A}$  is a full, isomorphism-closed subcategory of  $\underline{C}$ , and if the epireflective hull  $\underline{B}$  of  $\underline{A}$  in  $\underline{C}$  is cowellpowered, then the following hold:
  - (1)  $\underline{A}$  is reflective in  $\underline{C}$  iff  $\underline{A}$  is closed under the formation of limits in  $\underline{C}$ .
  - (2)  $\underline{A}$  has a reflective hull  $\underline{D}$  in  $\underline{C}$ , and  $\underline{D}$  is simultaneously the epireflective hull of  $\underline{A}$  in  $\underline{B}$  and

the closure of  $\underline{A}$  under the formation of limits in  $\underline{C}$ .

Hence, although the theory of full epi-reflective (resp. more general  $E$ -reflective for suitable classes  $E'$  of epimorphisms) subcategories of decent categories is well understood, we are not even able to characterize the full, reflective subcategories of  $\text{TOP}$  without using any smallness conditions.

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